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Yoo-hoo, Connecticut!

WE KNEW summer is a rough time to gather subscriptions or funds but, also, the bills don't know this. They keep piling up, and demanding attention, even when it is 97.2 degrees outside and even hotter inside.

The other day we gathered enough energy to look at the results of both circulation and fund efforts of the past three weeks—since July 1 at this writing—and found that in some areas, our supporters seem to have just melted away.

Connecticut readers came through with a total of just two Worker subs in these three weeks, and not one penny in the Worker's \$100,000 fund drive. Marylanders had two Worker subs also, but they did a full dollar better than Connecticut in

the drive.

From New Jersey came 25 Worker subs, but there was a total of just \$10 for the three weeks in response to our fund appeals. Ohioans sent in 10 Worker subs, and only \$68 in funds.

About the only areas where our supporters sent respectable sums in the fund effort were Chicago, with close to \$1,500 for the three weeks; New England, with more than \$700; and the Queens readers in New York, with something over \$3,500. The three-week total of \$10,700 in the drive was more than \$5,000 short of need, and puts us in a tough spot now.

Summer or no, we need the help of our readers—all of you—to keep going!



HO CHI MINH, president of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on his trip to Czechoslovakia talks with the citizens in a workers' section of Prague.

Predicts Michigan Jobless Toll Will Hit 235,000 Mark

Special to The Worker

DETROIT.—Unemployment will reach 235,000 by August, according to an announcement by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The governor said he will call for an immediate investigation. Action by him is long overdue.

He noted that while manufacturing jobs decreased 50,000 in the auto industry during this season, production equals that of the 1956 model period.

He said that this warranted an inquiry to discover the effects of automation and of other processes which eliminate the jobs of unskilled workers.

The United Auto Workers which

says that more than 150,000 of its members being unemployed throughout the nation and in Canada, reports that some 45,000 people will be effected by the 15,000 layoffs of North American Aircraft workers.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president in charge of aircraft, is demanding severance pay for the 15,000 laid off and government

help in finding jobs for the laid off workers.

INDUSTRY is falsely charging that the "reason" for unemployment here is that Michigan taxes on industry are too high and compel plants to move out, leaving unemployed behind.

The truth is that Michigan is 34th on the list of states when it comes to taxing industry. There are 33 states which tax industry much more than here. Many states have corporation profits taxes; Michigan does not.

Consumers here pay 64 percent of the taxes while industry pays only 14 percent. In the recent State Legislature consumers were slapped with a new cigarette and whisky tax.

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New Court Suit Bares School Bias in North

By ABNER W. BERRY

AN ATTACK on school segregation in the North of nationwide significance was seen in the New York State Supreme Court suit brought last week by Mrs. Mae Mallory, 27 Morningside Ave., for the right to enter 12-year-old daughter, Patricia Leola, in Manhattan's Joan of Arc Junior High School.

Mrs. Mallory, who is secretary of the Parents Committee for Better Education in Harlem, is suing to compel the Board of Education to permit her daughter to attend a junior high school outside her district. Under the board's zoning system jim-crow patterns in housing are extended to the schools.

Patricia, who plans to go to college and become a dietician, was assigned for the coming term to P.S. 88, a junior high school at 114th St. and Seventh Ave., which is virtually all-Negro. Mrs. Mallory sought to enroll Patricia at Joan of Arc Junior High School, 93rd St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.,

which is interracial. She was turned down on the ground that the school is outside her district.

MRS. MALLORY'S attorney, Paul B. Zuber, who is chairman of the Parents Committee for Better Education, last Wednesday served papers on Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William Jansen. The petition is scheduled to be filed in the State Supreme Court next Wednesday, July 31.

Charging that P.S. 88 was an inferior school as well as segregated, Mr. Zuber said the suit was based on the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.

The suit highlights three years of hemming and hawing by the Board of Education on school desegregation in New York City.

Patricia Mallory was a nine-year-old student in a Harlem elementary school in 1954 when then president of the New York City Board of Education, Col. Arthur Levitt, announced as the board's objective complete compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision. But three years later Patricia, after completing her elementary school work, was assigned to what is admitted by the Board to be an inferior school with virtually a 100 percent Negro attendance.

The school to which Patricia was assigned was formerly Wadleigh High School. Old timers in the community can remember the fight put up by parents of Wadleigh students in the late 1930's against a curriculum meant to prepare Negro girls as domestic servants.

SINCE those days Wadleigh, along with all other schools in the city, has a common curriculum with other city schools—but Wadleigh's inferiority persists. It persists in the fact that the Board of Education has devised a means of getting around the special problems of areas like Harlem and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant by abolishing standards of pupil performance.

The standard is now geared to what the teacher establishes as the "mental level" of the class. Classes in schools like Wadleigh Junior High School and other schools in the Harlem area are judged to have low "mental levels."

It is this standardless system that has made it possible for the school to turn out classes year after year in Harlem in which only some two percent could qualify for further academic training. This writer asked a school teacher in what way does such a system harm a student. And was told:

"Children attending Harlem schools are for the most part a few steps behind those children attending schools where there is a majority of white students. This is due to many factors—inferior teachers, absence of standards and so forth.

"If the child's education is a continuation of his experience in elementary school, then by the age of 15 he is damaged beyond repair."

THE TEACHER was asked

for an explanation of the phrase "damaged beyond repair". She thought a moment and responded with slow deliberation:

"Why, by that time the life pattern is set. School has just been to him a chore, a place where he was sent to be kept off the streets. His studies, if they can be called that, have not given him aspirations, nor have they established for him a way of life. In fact, he has gotten no basic understanding of life and his place in it and therefore cannot be reached with what would be ordinarily stimulating to a student who had been educated rather than having been kept in school until age and time released him."

THE school board knows this, for back on June 21, 1954, according to a report by the Public Education Association, then board president Levitt suggested:

1. That there is a serious teacher turnover in schools which are populated primarily by Negro and Puerto Rican children.

2. That there is a discrepancy between the number of classes for the mentally retarded and the intellectually gifted in these same schools.

3. That educational standards are lower in Negro and Puerto Rican schools and that facilities are inadequate.

4. That school officials have on occasion been guilty of gerrymandering school districts to the disadvantage of Negro and Puerto Rican children.

Since that time there has been a flurry of statements and maneuvers behind the lines, but no action that would affect the education and future of Patricia Mallory and the thousands of other Patricias who are forced by school zoning to attend inferior schools.

THE immediate step taken by the Board of Education to meet the situation outlined by the PEA report was the adoption of plans to raise the standards in the admitted sub-standard schools. This was immediately recognized as the New York version of the "separate but equal" doctrine.

The plan was to get experienced teachers as volunteers to (Continued on Page 9)

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Minneapolis Labor Is First City Body To Urge H-Test Ban

MINNEAPOLIS — By the action of its last meeting the Minneapolis AFL Central Labor Union has become the first city central body in the United States to call for the banning of the H-bomb tests. Decrying the "glib talk on clean and dirty bombs", the CLU "resolved" that:

• "Nuclear bomb tests should be called off until all hazards to mankind have been determined and controlled, and thus allay the fears of our people."

• For "governments to continue in nuclear bomb testing in face of the evidence that does exist, is to gamble with the health and well-being of those now alive, and worse, with the welfare and future existence of the human race."

• "The President of the United States and those designated by him (should) give forthright and dynamic leadership in securing international agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests, and continue efforts until the nations of the world are convinced of its wisdom."

• Minnesota's representatives in Washington should "do all within their power so that the research presently being done on peacetime uses of atomic energy be directed to the safety and well-being of human beings today and of the future."

Teamsters union publications on the West Coast have taken up the stop-the-tests cry. An editorial, which originally appeared in the Washington (state) Teamsters, was reprinted by the Southern California Teamsters under the heading: "Ike Notwithstanding, the Time Has Come to Call a Halt to Atomic Bomb Testing."

In Los Angeles, United Auto Workers local 230 unanimously called for a ban on the tests.

The longshoremen's newspaper on the West Coast saw in the "clean" bomb propaganda the use of the "Madison Avenue tactic" to "offset the growing public opinion which has brought a clamor for immediate end to bomb testing here, there and everywhere." The Dispatcher, official organ of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said editorially in its July 5 issue that "the full impact of the dangers facing us in continued testing of A and H bombs and the possible test to come of the horrendous cobalt bomb had not hit us" until they had read the letter of Dr. Schweitzer, warning of the dangers of H-bomb testing.

Hogs Get Cream

Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, disclosed recently that the giant corporations are getting an ever larger share of the war contracts business.

During the first eight months of the present fiscal year (from July 1, 1956 to Feb. 28, 1957):

Small and moderate-size firms, which make up 95 percent of all the companies in the U. S., received only 16.7 percent of the Government's \$12.7 billion defense contracts.

Corporate giants, which make up 5 percent of all firms, received 83.3 percent of the contracts.

Sparkman told a Boston audience that big "corporations are 'lapping up the cream while small business firms are wasting away on a diet of skim milk'."

Bomb Cleansing

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY, Minnesota Democrat, told the Senate last week:

"The talk, for example, about creating a clean bomb is the kind of language which plays right into the hands of Mr. Khrushchev, and makes us look ridiculous. It is an absurdity of monumental proportions. If anyone should be creating a clean bomb, it is the Soviet Union. More important, the people of the world can only look upon our claim to be continuing large nuclear tests in order to perfect a clean bomb with skepticism and doubt. They know that if it ever came to all-out war with large nuclear weapons it would be a war to the very death, and the largest and dirtiest and most terrible weapons would be employed."

Soviet Labor Ask U.S. Unions Back H-Ban

THE TRADE UNIONS of the Soviet Union have appealed to those of the U. S. and of Britain to help "rid the world of the dangers of atomic war."

In a statement printed July 8, in Pravda, Soviet Communist Party newspaper, they asked the "trade unions and the working people of all countries, and primarily, of the U. S. and Britain, to exert every effort to put an immediate stop to the tests of all types of nuclear weapons."

"The working people of the Soviet Union," they said, "are alarmed over the continuing tests of nuclear weapons, the armaments race and the stockpiling of greater quantities of nuclear arms, which contain the threat of an atom war of annihilation."

The Soviet working people and trade unionists they said, "demand that an agreement be reached at once between the great powers on the termination of nuclear weapon tests."

They condemned the governments of the U.S. and Britain for refusing to accept the Soviet proposals, and for "setting up new obstructions" to a ban on bomb tests.

Meany Is Very Patient, 5 Years Is But a Day

FIVE YEARS after he first became aware of dubious financial practices in the United Textile Workers top officials, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, announced last week that he would ask for a full-dress investigation by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Meany's statement was made to the Senate rackets committee after Sen. John McClellan, committee chairman, had declared that UTW officials had used union funds to purchase lush homes.

Meany's excuse for comparative inaction of the AFL, of which the UTW had been a part prior to the labor merger, was that it had not been AFL policy to interfere in the internal affairs of its member unions.

Involvement of the UTW officials makes it the sixth union in which corruption by the national leadership has been uncovered. The others are the laundry, distillery, carpenters, bakers and Allied workers.

ANTHONY VALENTE, UTW president, and Lloyd Klenert, its

secretary-treasurer, are accused of having used \$57,000 of union funds to purchase homes in Kensington, Md.

Meany told the Senate committee that in 1952 he had submitted the question of the UTW's finances to the AFL executive council, which named a 3-man subcommittee to explore the situation. The subcommittee allegedly gave an adverse report.

The Textile union's executive board declared in January 1953 that there was no connection between the purchase of the homes and the union's finances.

After this "complete whitewash," as Meany described it, the AFL dropped the subject.

THE McClellan committee's next step in its smear-labor campaign will begin on Tuesday, when it moves into the alleged connections between Teamster union officials and John Dioguardi, alias Johnny Dio, New York hoodlum. Dioguardi is under indictment of charges of conspiracy in the acid-blinding of columnist Victor Riesel. His trial has been postponed indefinitely because two gangsters already convicted and in prison refuse to talk.

The Dio hearings are likely to sour the victory which James Hoffa, Teamsters vice president, won when he was acquitted last week of bribery charges in Washington. Hoffa had been charged in Washington with having bribed John Cye Cheasty to serve as a spy for him on the McClellan committee. An attempt will undoubtedly be made to show that links exist between Dio and Hoffa.

Hoffa's supporters felt that his acquittal put him back in the running for the seat of Dave Beck, Teamster president.

Let's Not Be Distracted



— The York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily

DONATIONS

The following donations to the Worker fund drive were received during the week of July 16-22:

A Kelly, New York, \$10; Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Committee, \$100; Detroit, \$75; Rochester, Minn., \$1; Lynn, Mass., \$5.
Summer resort friends, \$100; Brooklyn, East New York, \$40; Harlem Reader, \$7.50; Sam, Bronx, \$5; Van Cortlandt area, Bronx, \$25.
PEN, New York, \$2; Chicago reader, \$1; Kew Gardens, \$5; Northeast Bronx group, \$125; New England Freedom of the Press Committee, \$400.
Philadelphia, \$5; New Bedford, \$50; Bedford, Mass., \$1; Manhattan, \$450; Yetta, Manhattan, \$25; Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, \$100.
West Side, Manhattan, \$5; Jack Styles, \$27.50; Richmond, Ind., \$3; Chicago, \$11.
Bronx, \$10; Anacortes, Wash., \$20; New York artist, \$10; Kew Gardens readers, \$14.50.

A New Excuse (No. 43) for Arms Talks Slow-Down

Secretary of State Dulles went on the air last Monday to explain the Administration's policy on disarmament. It needs a lot of explaining. Dulles, the ex-corporation lawyer, tried to persuade the court of public opinion how much time and effort is required to accomplish so little.

As far as reducing conventional armaments is concerned, Dulles said the problem is "so complex that it is not possible to arrive at dependable equations." Later on, however, he said that "it is possible to reduce to some degree" conventional weapons. What his opinion is on this subject depends on which paragraph you listen to or read.

THE Administration's concrete proposals, as presented by Dulles, are:

• An inspection system, combining aerial inspection and ground control.

• A threefold approach to nuclear weapons: a) a moratorium on production of fissionable materials for such weapons; b) gradual reductions of present A and H-bomb stockpiles through transfers to peaceful uses; c) halting tests for about 10 months.

(However, in the very next paragraph Dulles said: "Until we see

serious proof that the Soviets really mean arms limitation, our safety primarily depends on having the best weapons, large and small, that we can develop. This means continued testing.")

• A first-step reduction of armed forces to 2,500,000 men each for the United States and the Soviet Union. (At present there are 2,790,000 men in the U.S. armed forces. Secretary of Defense Wilson last week ordered the number reduced by 100,000.)

• Cooperation in assuring that "outer space missiles would be used exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes."

To which Dulles added: "Until we have proof of the Soviet seriousness," etc., etc.

Of course, what Dulles failed to tell his listeners was that in many parts of the world most people think the burden of proof is on the United States.

THE day after the Dulles speech came a commentary via one of the State Department's most reliable pipelines, James Reston of

the New York Times. According to Reston, the Administration is moving toward disarmament at such dizzying speed that it is way ahead of Congress and "public understanding and support."

This is the latest excuse for the elaborate dragging of feet by the U.S. delegation at the UN disarmament negotiations in London, which are now in their fifth month. (A few weeks ago, you'll remember, it was the need to get the agreement of the allies that was supposedly slowing things up.)

The argument that Congress is lagging far behind the Administration on disarmament is not too strong in view of the fact that the chief foreign policy spokesman of the majority party in Congress, Sen. Mike Mansfield, in a statement on July 13, called for suspending the bomb tests, cutting down the military establishment and developing a fresh approach to the Soviet Union in order to end the cold war.

As for the American people, several weeks ago the Gallup poll reported that 63 percent favored ending the tests if all other nations, including the USSR, did likewise.

AMONG other highlights on the

international scene were the following.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser opened Egypt's first parliament since the 1952 revolt which ended the monarchy and set up the present regime. In his speech Nasser said that one of the first measures the 350-man National Assembly will be asked to approve will be the first stage of the construction of the Aswan high dam, designed to improve the conditions of the poverty-stricken masses. Nasser set as his goal the eradication of imperialism and feudalism.

The New York Times report (July 23) refers to the members of the National Assembly as elected from "handpicked" candidates. Undoubtedly the Egyptian election earlier this month left much to be desired from the democratic standpoint.

However, the same Times article also states:

"Missing from the new parliament were the big landowners and pashas who once dominated Egyptian politics. In their place were small landowners, village mayors and sheikhs and, for the first time in Egypt's history, two women delegates."

INCOMPLETE returns from

elections for provincial and regional councils in central Java, Indonesia, show the Communist Party leading. The Communists have already won an absolute majority in 12 cities and constituencies, including Semarang, the provincial capital.

NEARLY two years after the overthrow of the Peron dictatorship the people of Argentina will go to the polls for the first time this Sunday, July 28. They will elect delegates to a constituent assembly that will write a new constitution.

Shortly before the election the semi-dictatorial provisional government of General Aramburu yielded to nationwide pressure and lifted the state of siege that had been in force with brief interruptions since the period of World War II. Most — though not all — political prisoners were also released.

The Communist Party, ruled off the ballot several months ago, regained its legal rights in time to put up a large number of candidates. Among them is Rubens Iscaro, outstanding trade union leader, who was released from jail in the recent amnesty.—A.B.M.

How Can We Help?

68 Percent of All Elders Have Less Than \$1,000

By EDMUND E. SCOTT

There are 14 million retired Americans. Soon there will be more than 20 million. Few retirees spend their declining years fishing or basking their aging bones in the California sun. They can't afford to. Few have comfortable annuities and pensions. Few can find employers willing to hire them.

Thirty-six percent of those over 65 have no income at all, 38 percent have less than \$1,000 a year, and 11 percent have from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Only 15 percent have \$2,000 or more.

The task of providing jobs for those over 65 who are willing and able to work is staggering. No governmental body has attempted it.

Forcible retirement at 65 is particularly harsh, rigid and arbitrary, for it does not take into account that although some older workers are unable to work for health or other reasons, others are hale, hearty and fully productive at 65, 75 and even 85.

Says a report of the Connecticut Commission on the Potentials of the Aging:

"A man who has been forced to retire and cannot find another job tries to justify his situation with a socially suitable explanation." The report continues: "Most middle age and older workers want to work because they need the income. But in addition to financial need, the desire to keep busy is a fundamental reason for wanting to work. Other reasons are to continue associations, the pleasure in work, and a feeling that a man ought to work."

"The fear of the retirement void dissipates the pleasure of long sought leisure," the report adds. This fear void is well summarized by Bruce Bliven in Harper's of

September 1956:

"The great lesson that is hardest of all for the retiree to learn is that no sudden magical change in your character takes place when you pass the mystic age of 65. If you had no hobby before, the chances are very high that you will have none now; and even if you had one, it will play a role little greater in your life than it did when you were younger. This is a shock to ardent hunters and fishermen, for instance, who have said for many years that all they asked was to be allowed to hunt or fish seven days a week; on the contrary, all but the most fanatical of them soon discover that you can easily get too much of a good thing."

SOME idea of what retirement means in individual terms can be gleaned from another passage in the Harper's article:

"Experts on human behavior say nobody should ever be completely retired at all; it is suspected, though figures are lacking, that the mortality rate is staggeringly high among those suddenly and violently separated from a busy, active career."

But bosses don't usually think in individual terms; it doesn't pay them to do so.

"The replacement of skilled workers by machines, the complete closing out of business activity by old establishments, and the relocation of plants strike older workers hardest," says Dr. John W. McConnell, consultant to the New York State Citizens Advisory Committee on problems of aging. "Psychologically many are poorly adapted to the learning of new skills or the acceptance of downgrading. With roots sunk deep in a locality, older workers find movement to an unknown section of the country extremely difficult."

What can be done?

Unions do a lot. They try to keep runaway shops from running. They supplement old age benefits with union-paid pensions. They institute seniority provisions under which younger workers with less seniority are laid off before older workers with more seniority. Some unions have gone further; they have gone out of their way to fill the retirement void.

One union with an advanced retirement program is the Upholsters International Union. It sponsors a retirement village for union workers near Palm Beach, Fla. Retired upholsters who are 65 and have worked in the industry 25 years can live among palm and pine trees for as little as \$50 a month, including free gas, electricity, water, repairs, hobby facilities and movies.

If the worker falls ill, he can get medical care at nominal cost. For pocket money he can work in the village furniture shop and get paid for it. The first 16-family cottages and two bachelor lodges were dedicated last fall; eventually there will be 240 cottages and 10 lodges.

A second retiree-conscious union is the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which last month opened the top floor of the Sidney Hillman Health Center as a center for elderly clothing workers. The old timers can play chess or checkers, read books in the library, listen to the radio or recorded music, watch color on television, dance, sip coffee from the kitchenette, and sit in on adult education classes.

Louis Hollander, manager of the Joint Board, summed up the thinking behind this, the first center of its kind in New York state, when he said:

"Too many of our members won't retire until they are on a stretcher, because they fear it means dying ahead of time. We want them to



Thirty-six percent of all over 65 have no income at all

feel their lives still have meaning and usefulness. We feel training for retirement is as necessary as training for work."

Another hint of what might be done was provided in February with the release of a report detailing the results of a study conducted by the New York State Employment Service. Aided by a federal grant, the service sent two counselors to Hempstead for one year to provide special counseling for older workers in public employment offices.

The counselors were able to find work for more than one out of four workers interviewed. They gave encouragement to those sunk into discouragement by repeated rejections. They helped workers reestablish self-confidence, evaluate their own abilities and skills, plan a job

search, sell themselves to employers, and, sadly, resign themselves to taking jobs in unfamiliar industries at all too frequent drops in pay.

But even if installed on a national scale, counseling could give only limited, stop-gap relief to some of the millions of older workers who want but can't find work.

Perhaps discrimination because of age will not end this side of an all-inclusive federal anti-discrimination law with teeth.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, pointed the way toward this when he said recently "it's a shame" his agency doesn't offer protection against discrimination not only because of race and nationality, but sex and age as well.

'Just Plain Old Jazz' Goes to Newport

By BETH MEYER

JAZZ had its days in the sun over the Independence Day week-end at Newport, Rhode Island, where every important jazz artist of every school of jazz appeared. The fourth annual American Jazz Festival, sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard (of the tobacco Lorillards), and arranged by George Wein, owner of Storyville in Boston, was a huge success, with a total attendance estimated at up to 45,000.

In four years, the Festival has

achieved international prominence, the audience representing every state in the union and every stratum of society. In conservative Newport, color and class lines have been eliminated. The music was broadcast in its entirety throughout the world via Voice of America, and NBC nationally broadcast about 20 spots over its Monitor network.

The weather was magnificent, and the enthusiastic, sun-burned audience expressed its delight at being able to listen to its favorite music away from the usual smoke-

filled nightclub background. Despite some mechanical difficulties and occasional confusion in the programming, every devotee of jazz had the opportunity to hear the best in his field of interest, and to participate in panel discussions on working conditions in the jazz field and the problems of the alleged use of drugs by musicians.

The array of stars ran the gamut from traditional New Orleans and Dixieland music through the most modern of "progressive" jazz, but the best received, without exception, were those musicians who remained in the classic tradition but who have modernized the form. The highlight of Friday's program was the Ruby Braff Octet, featuring Pee Wee Russell, one of the greatest names in jazz history, who thrilled the large audience with his subtle solos, particularly on "These Foolish Things."

Ruby Braff, outstanding young trumpet player, set the tone for his band by announcing that they would not play any "psychological or psychotic" music—"just plain old jazz." And it sounded wonderful. Throughout the rest of the week-end, the press enclosure was ringing with praise for Pee Wee and Ruby and the rest of the band.

THERE were some familiar faces too, many of which have been absent from the jazz for some time. Mary Lou Williams appeared with Dizzy Gillespie's band, and the fans were deeply appreciative of her sensitive, creative piano playing. Pete Brown, playing with an all-star group comprising Coleman Hawkins, Roy Eldredge, Jo Jones, Al McKibbon and Ray Bryant, sounded strange to those who remembered him for his driving,

swing style back as far as the days of the Kirby band. The closing session was memorable for the appearance of the Count Basie band, supplemented by some of the most famous of the old Basie stars—Jo Jones, Lester Young, and Jimmy Rushing, joined finally by "Little Jazz" Roy Eldredge, and Illinois Jacquet.

Each session featured a vocalist. Ella Fitzgerald stole the show from Louis Armstrong, whose birthday was being celebrated, and whose uninspired playing, it must be regretfully reported, was the biggest disappointment of the festival. Carmen Macrae, Chris Connor, and Sarah Vaughan each pleased her own followers, though none seemed exciting to this reviewer. Billie Holiday sang in her familiar style, but it seemed that there was a new, heart-rending element in her singing. The musicians backstage could be seen listening to her in awed silence—thought the audience, many of whom are not familiar with her work, was somewhat less impressed.

MENTION should be made of many others—the driving saxophone of Julian Adderley, the sensitive baritone saxophone of Gerry Mulligan, the swinging Horace Silver Quintet, the Turk Murphy Dixieland Band, Bobby Hackett and his group, Toshiko Akiyoshi, the Japanese pianist, the unusual piano style of Bernard Peffer from France, and the young enthusiasm of the Farmingdale, L. I. high school dance band, which carried hope for the future of jazz.

There were many moments of excitement. It is unfortunate, however, that so much had to be crowded together into four short

days. This made tasteful programming a virtual impossibility and gave to the festival something of the feeling of a three-ring circus. The appearance of Eartha Kitt, with three members of the City Center Ballet group, added to this impression, and could easily have been dispensed with.

There was one innovation, however, which not only added interest to the Festival as a whole, but which came close to driving all else into oblivion. On Sunday afternoon, there was a program of gospel singing, with the fervent music of the Clara Ward singers and the Back Home Gospel Choir thrilling an audience of 5,000. Listening to this program, one became suddenly aware of some of the things that have happened to music in recent years. Here were people singing to people—not intellectualizing, not straining for new effects, "new sounds"—people with belief and conviction, talking to the audience and making it listen and understand, and respond.

And then came Mahalia Jackson! There is no way to describe this woman. Her voice has range and depth. She uses it to express the fervor with which she believes, and she radiates love for her audience and for mankind. Sophisticated writers and critics of many years standing were moved to unabashed weeping as she sang, and she, in turn, was inspired by her audience to sing for close to two hours, during which time her voice became more and more powerful, and listening, it seemed that one could stand no more, but one was terrified by the thought that perhaps she would stop. This was a lifetime performance—and this was American Jazz Festival!



The band gets hot...

Time for Justice



Lucky Strike Means Science! Art! by Alan Max

YOU CANNOT imagine the agonies a big advertising agency has to suffer in the course of a day's work. The advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn recently went through such agonies and, I am happy to report, survived its ordeal and came up smiling.

It seems that BBD&O had among its many accounts the American Tobacco Company and the magazine Reader's Digest. The agony began when Reader's Digest carried an article which questioned the effectiveness of filter tips in preventing lung cancer.

BBD&O figured the time had come to make a choice. It could not ethically promote at one and the same time Reader's Digest with its article giving tips on filters and the American Tobacco Company which puts filters on tips.

The Reader's Digest advertising account reached a million and a quarter dollars a year while the American Tobacco account totaled 22 millions a year.

But do you think BBD&O let money considerations make up its mind?

COMPLETELY ignoring its own financial interest in the decision, the advertising agency relinquished the million dollar magazine account and retained the 22 million dollar account with American Tobacco.

Charles H. Brower, general manager of BBD&O emphatically denies a report that the tobacco company ordered the agency to choose between it and the magazine. He says there was "a little talk" with the tobacco company executives about the situation, "but we were not ordered at any time".

Brower has not given us any details of the "little talk" with American Tobacco but my guess is it went something like this:

AMERICAN TOBACCO: "Well, we see one of your clients published an article on filter tips."

BBD & O: "It was not a long article."

AMERICAN TOBACCO: "Naturally, we are not giving you any orders but remember what the Book of Matthew says—No man can serve

two masters . . . Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

BBD & O: "Naturally we will follow the precepts of the Book of Matthew. After all, we would like to have Matthew for a client too. We will spurn Mammon and serve American Tobacco."

I HOPE NO ONE will be cynical about BBD & O's decision. What must be remembered is that American Tobacco Company is a tobacco company in name only. It is true that last year the company sold over a billion dollars worth of Luckies, Pall Malls and Herbert Tareytons. But actually this is only a sideline with American Tobacco which is primarily interested in scientific research. For example, it was disclosed the other day before a House subcommittee investigating the effectiveness of filters, that American Tobacco had financed a Dr. H. H. Rigdon, University of Texas pathology professor, for research into the connection of smoking and cancer.

Dr. Rigdon said American Tobacco had paid him \$22,500 over three years. Asked whether he had found that smoking induced cancer, Dr. Rigdon replied: Of course not! He said this at what is evidently the going rate of \$7,500 a word.

How the word "tobacco" ever crept into the names of the various tobacco companies, I shall never understand. For when these companies are not busy with their scientific research, they are devoting their resources to improving our literature. Witness this gem recently published in various magazines by Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation, makers of fine sonnets, rondels and rondelays:

"Aging mellow tobacco. And du Maurier's extraordinary tobaccos age for years in wooden casks . . . maturing slowly, leisurely. They are never roused from their slumber till they reach the mellow age of distinction."

Tell me, could Hawthorne or Poe have penned more beautiful prose to describe the danger of lung cancer?

Soviet Production Advances

Soviet economic development during the first six months of 1957 marked a steady increase in over-all production, an over-fulfillment of its planned output, and above-average advances on several fronts. Main facts in the figures released last week by the Soviet government's Central Statistical Board were:

- Overall production was 10 percent greater than for the first six months of 1956, and exceeded planned output by four percent.
- Heavy industry up 11 percent over the first six months of 1956.
- Consumer goods up eight percent over the first six months of 1956.
- Electricity up eight percent.
- Oil production up 16 percent.
- Pig iron up three percent, steel four percent, rolled steel six percent.
- Gas production up 41 percent.
- Building materials up 23 percent.

Labor productivity was reported to have increased by six percent in industry, and eight percent in construction, while production

costs were down 1.8 percent.

THE Soviet summary also records substantial gains on the agricultural front. The New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune Moscow correspondents reported different figures for these categories. Said the Times: "Meat production was said to be up 30 percent; and milk 26 percent." Said the Herald-Tribune: "Meat and milk production were up 17 and 34 percent respectively."

THE Soviet government also announced that Soviet farmers had sown 3,696,500 more acres with grain last spring than in the corresponding 1956 period. A total of 674 state farms were established in the first six months of this year, bringing the national total to 5,773.

These state farms now have one-quarter of the total sown area of the Soviet Union, compared with 10 percent in 1953.

(The state farms are enterprises in which the farmers are paid wages, in contrast to the collective farms in which the returns to the farmers are based on a combination of the amount of work they do individually, plus a share of the total returns from the farm).

Failure to meet the plan in a number of categories was recorded by the statistical board. These included the field of housing where goals were not met "on the whole" throughout the Soviet Union, and in providing new capacity in rolling mills, coke ovens, iron and coal mining machines, electric power stations and cement factories.

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KASPER AND THE SENATE

THE CONVICTION of John Kasper and six fellow-racists for criminal contempt by an all-white jury in Knoxville, Tenn., was a courageous act in defense of the Constitution of the United States. The seven were found guilty of inciting violence last fall against a Federal court order enforcing integration in a high school in nearby Clinton.

The outcome of this trial was immediately seized on by the Kaspers in the U.S. Senate in an effort to weaken the civil rights bill. One of the bill's provisions is for contempt trials by a judge without a jury. The Dixiecrat bloc is trying to make jury trials mandatory, calculating that most Southern white juries would not convict.

The use of the Knoxville conviction to serve the unholy purpose of gutting the civil rights bill is shameless demagoguery. The fact is that the trial took place in an area which is anything but typically Southern. Knoxville is in East Tennessee, which was pro-Union in the Civil War and is Republican today.

The Dixiecrats are also gunning for other essential parts of the civil rights bill. They would be overwhelmingly defeated were they not aided by leading Northern and Western GOP and Democratic senators, and by President Eisenhower himself. For a variety of opportunistic reasons these senators are directly or indirectly abetting the champions of "compromise."

The President has in his inimitably vague way let it be known at recent press conferences that he's ready to settle for as little as the GOP politicians think they can get away with.

Clearly, some backbone-stiffening needs to be provided by the folks back home if a real civil rights bill is to be passed.

\$4,912,000,000

THERE IS widespread doubt that we are more secure now than we were in 1950. What was palmed off on the American people as a sure-fire guarantee of security—the H-bomb—looks less and less like security with every day that passes.

There is no doubt, however, that the war material boys are better off than they were in 1950. To speed the "defense" of the nation they were allowed to write off expansion costs in five years instead of the normal twenty.

By Dec. 31, 1957, the total "take" on this route since 1950 will amount to \$4,912,000,000, according to U.S. Treasury estimates.

The \$4.9 billion loot could have paid for 500,000 homes. Instead it went into the coffers of the rich to make them richer. It did not make our country any more secure.

YOUTH FESTIVAL

THE SIXTH World Festival of Youth and Students opens today (Sunday) in Moscow and some 30,000 youngsters from many lands—and an estimated 80 from our own country—will be on hand. The State Department has made itself plain on the matter—it sought to discourage Americans from going. One official spoke gloomily of "folk dances in the street, new-found friendships"—which "might sweep young Americans off their feet."

The opinions on the Youth Festival of Harris Wofford, Jr., a Washington lawyer who traveled with Chester Bowles to various Russian universities this February appear in the current issue of the New Republic. "This is the moment," he wrote, "for sounding out the Russians, for probing at first hand the extent and significance of changes—and not for a fearful pulling back from such contacts as the Russians allow."

The young Chicago woman who appears to have taken initiative in promoting some degree of American attendance explained to the press that her parents were Democrats and she voted for President Eisenhower. Miss Barbara Perry, 22, told reporters: "I have never been a Communist." She doesn't "know enough about communism to form an opinion of it. That's one of the reasons I am going there."

"We are not a political delegation," she continued. "All we want is peace and understanding. And if we want peace and understanding with the Russians how are we going to understand them without meeting them?" Which seems like good sense.

As a matter of fact, the State Department, agitated by the affair, could well consider promoting a Youth Festival in the USA, and invite youngsters from all lands—including the socialist lands—to learn of our ways. Why not?

ON THE WAY

The Nation Bends The Senate a Little

By ABNER BERRY

WASHINGTON

ALL HISTORIANS have complained of how hard it is to locate markers separating epochs, eras, periods. Sometimes it is indicated by the name of a person, at other times by a dramatic event. We have had the Age of Pericles in Greece, the ancient dynasties separating periods of history in early Egyptian and Chinese societies. In the U. S. we have had our Revolutionary era, Frontier Days, the years of "Manifest Destiny" in which our modern imperialism was engendered interrupted by the Civil War and Reconstruction.

I leave it to the historians to fill in the smaller divisions of time from Reconstruction to the present, but whatever name they may attach to the intervening periods, it is safe to say that we are presently entering a new one.

Maybe it began with the U. S. Supreme Court's May 17, 1954 ruling against the "separate but equal" doctrine which took from the institution of racial segregation all legal props and sanctions. Maybe it began when the mass production industries organized Negro and white workers and allied their organizations with the NAACP and other organizations fighting for Negro equality. Or maybe it began when unlettered Negro parents in terror-ridden Deep South counties decided to brave fiery cross, bomb, boycott and bullets to place their demands for citizenship before the highest court of the nation.

MAYBE not any of these constitute markers, denoting a dividing line, but all of them are components in the great change through which we presently are living. And if there are any doubts that we are living through a great change, look at the U. S. Senate. On July 16, 1957, that body famed as the graveyard of civil rights legislation, took the first step in about 90 years toward the position assumed by the Supreme Court in 1954.

A civil rights bill is before the U. S. Senate now to be considered on its merits. And it got to the floor without having to wear down a southern filibuster—the very first time in history, except in those Congresses when southerners weren't represented.

THERE has been developed a strange coalition. Sen. William F. Knowland of California, the majority leader, who has been called "the senator from Formosa," is the leader of the civil rights forces. Senators from both parties from populous northern and western states are teamed with Knowland, and it seems that the President, nominally the head of his party, as well as the government, is following their lead as best he can.

There is no mistaking the fact that these senators are sensitive to political pressures which were not present in the late Thirties when Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill was filibustered to death. And the atmosphere and alignments are radically changed from the days immediately following World War II when the southern senators had a safe alliance with Republicans whose philosophy closely resembled that of Sen. Knowland and Sen. Everett Dirksen, the Illinois Republican whose name the civil rights bill bears.

THERE HAS BEEN a shift in the Negro population to the North and West and their votes

combined with those of the organized workers have had an impact on the U. S. Senate. Indeed, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich), a trade union officer, is one of the clearest supporters of civil rights legislation.

But apart from these domestic pressures which are discernible in the pattern of the Senate debate, there is the recognition that the world is smaller, distances have been conquered. Nations where there are no segregation laws look askance at the U. S. as a democracy which tolerates without challenge the rankest sort of racism. And there are the eyes of more than a billion Asians and Africans who are watching to see whether Vice President Nixon's promises of racial progress are being kept.

These facts of modern life have served to chisel away at what used to be a monolithic southern front against civil rights. It is not so certain now that senators from Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Maryland and West Virginia will follow suit with their Deep South colleagues.

Sen. Estes Kefauver, the Tennessee Democrat, speaking obviously for the modern southerners, told the Senate it "is not good for the country, either domestically or as a matter of foreign policy" to leave dangling year after year the issue of civil rights. He was for protecting the right to vote, even though he wanted to pretty up the bill to meet at least some of the southerners' objections.

But Sen. Kefauver of Tennessee would not disagree too much with the words of Sen. Joseph Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who said in an interview of the civil rights debate:

"I think fundamentally what's going on is a rear-guard defense of an obsolete social system, a social system which in a sense is the descendant of Negro slavery. And a social system which, with the exception of South Africa, has been discredited everywhere in the free world."

Sen. Clark continued:

"We are attacking that way of life because we believe it is unjust and unfair. And that is what the debate is all about."

The final result of the debate is not conclusive at this writing, but it is enough to note now that there is a measurable maturity exhibited collectively by senators. And the chances of a bill with the minimum protection of the right to vote seems highly possible. For me that marks the end of some sort of period and the beginning of another.

I have seen what the unrestricted ballot has done for men like Knowland and Dirksen and I wonder (I must admit with a charitable chuckle) what its effect will have on the likes of Russell of Georgia and Eastland of Mississippi. They may be beyond redemption, but they can always emigrate to the Old Sod wherein lie the ancient roots of the Anglo-Saxon law they seek to use as a shield for white supremacy.

For most of us, though, the new era suits us fine: It is America becoming: a nation bending to the will of the people.



WORLD OF LABOR

Reuther Sees It and Meany Doesn't

By GEORGE MORRIS

A SPEECH by George Meany and a letter to the locals of the United Automobile Workers by Walter Reuther in the same week dramatize a difference in approach to problems facing labor even though basically both these top leaders of AFL-CIO think alike.



Meany in a speech in Chicago pictured the trade union movement as the most effective force in the fight against Communism and for the preservation of the capitalist system. Meany said "the real internal threat to the United States is the possible collapse of the free enterprise system." He, thereupon, called for "labor-management cooperation" as the only way to allay this "threat." But, Meany pleaded, such cooperation is possible only if the employers stop "working overtime" to destroy the unions.

That, presumably is Meany's way to meet the attacks of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, including their campaign for a national "right-to-work" law and application of the anti-trust law to unions.

REUTHER'S letter welcomed the hearings of the Kefauver anti-monopoly committee. The letter is a reminder that the UAW has been fighting for an inquiry into the price-setting policies of the big monopolies and their super-profits, with the view of letting the facts show whether it is wage increases or artificially fixed prices that bring inflation.

Reuther summarized some of the recent economic research of unions in steel, auto, oil and other key industries on prices, productivity and profits to show that the traditional "supply and demand" answers of capitalism do not even remotely apply any more. Prices have been hiked at a time when the market is more than supplied and when he affected industries operate at far below their capacity.

Reuther called for a follow-up of the congressional exposures with a campaign for legislation. He proposed a five-point procedure requiring big corporations to justify, if they can, their demanded price hikes before a public hearing and face cross-examination and contrary evidence before they can apply those increases. He holds that at least the weapon of public exposure and wrath and an aroused struggle against the monopolies should be applied to deter price increases.

ADMITTEDLY, this is not a sure-fire remedy. The public agency that would stage the hearings would have no power to forbid a price hike. But it is one of the steps short of price control. It is in the direction of stronger measures, possibly the procedures now in effect on utility and railroad rates.

Both Reuther and Meany are forced to seek some sort of program to meet the difficulties labor is encountering. They are limited by their pro-capitalist views, of course. What are the difficulties? There is a drive on by Big Business to sell the general public a package:

The real monopoly power are the big unions. They "dictate" high wages. They are the real cause of the higher prices. The unions are controlled by "racketeers." They also use their political action to maintain the "monopoly power" of unions and



MEN, WHAT WE LACK IN MANPOWER WE MUST MAKE UP IN HORSEPOWER...FROM NOW ON YOU WILL WORK LIKE HORSES!

their political alliance with "corrupt political machines." New legislation is needed like a "national right-to-work" law and anti-trust laws against unions, to curb their power and clean out corruption.

THE appeal is especially directed to the millions of small business people and farmers who today feel the threat of monopoly as never before. It is designed to divert the people from the real criminals—the industrial giants—and to incite them against the unions. The object, basically, is to drive a wedge between the workers and their natural allies in the farm areas and the mass of middle class people.

This presents labor with no small problem. And the Senate Rackets Committee announced that an investigation of labor strikes, boycotts and political action will be on its program in the months ahead. That's what McCarthy was demanding in that committee on the eve of his death.

Meany's approach seems to be a plea to big business to stop fighting unions and join in a common struggle against the "real enemy"—Communism. Reuther, it need hardly be said here, has no objections in principle to what Meany said. But he apparently recognizes that such talk is strictly for the birds and will neither soften the hostile employers nor impress the rank and file unionists.

The UAW president sees far more protection for the workers in a program for a united front of labor, farmers, small business and professional people against

the monopolies. The proposals in Reuther's letter are the first concrete step by unions for a positive program to meet the combination of issues that threaten labor with a crisis.

This, of course, has to be taken together with anti-racketeering, social and economic, civil rights and political action programs of the UAW. They add up to a policy pattern under which unions can win the alliance of farm, small business, professional and Negro people for a struggle AGAINST the monopolies.

A Losing Game

Following is an excerpt from a letter inserted in the Congressional Record of July 10 by Rep. Coya Knutson, Minnesota Democrat. It was written by Andrew White of Pinewood, Minnesota.

"Up until about two or three weeks ago we received 20 cents a dozen for grade 1A large eggs. I wish to make an illustration of what happened one day while I was in town.

"I was in a hardware store and wanted six 5/8 x 5-inch bolts. When the storekeeper had wrapped them and I asked the price he told me that they would cost \$2.08 which would have taken better than 10 dozen eggs to have paid for these bolts.

"The cost of raising chicks until they start laying and feeding them after, cost me approximately 31 cents per dozen to produce, so, you can readily see that selling eggs at their price, the sooner I get rid of my chickens the better off I will be."

As Long as I Die Clean

By CARL SANDBAG

(The People's Poet)

No funeral home shall claim my bones,
No morbid mortician for me.
I wish to die 'neath the Yucca Flats sky,
Courtesy of AEC.

And when I pass from this earthly scene,
Please let it be written of me:
'Hearken, ye critics, this man died 'clean'
'For the good of the AEC.'

And when winds disperse the remains of me
(My ashes, a delicate green),
Please, like, in your parting eulogy,
Remind them that I died "clean."

Clean bomb, I hail you, boon to mankind,
My fears have been blessedly-quashed.
I now can pass on with peace of mind—
I'd be loathe to expire unwashed.—BA.

—Labor's Daily, July 13

TV VIEWS

Summer Soldiers

By BEN LEVINE

THE KRAFT HOUR Wednesday night, which follows "Father Knows Best," is worthy of praise for continuing to present new material instead of reruns in these lethargic summer days. The "Summer Soldiers" are those who on TV deserve credit for sticking it out, for delightful as are programs like Phil Silvers and Father Knows Best, they are not exactly in Shakespeare's rank, and they wither with repetition.

Of course I welcome the chance to have Martin, my son, hear once again Robert Young's wholesome and fatherly advice, particularly the lesson that a son should not expect an allowance without doing some work for it. This was the theme of one repeated Father Knows Best program, when Bud learned that the world is no Garden of Eden and money doesn't grow on trees, and certainly it is good for Martin to know that money doesn't grow on my family tree.



But I like more substantial stuff at times, even in these warm and enervating July and August evenings, and so I was grateful to the Kraft producers for offering a dramatization of a John Galsworthy story, "The First and the Last," even though it upset the principles of prudence and thrift preached by Father Young in the program that preceded it.

GALSWORTHY'S play, "Justice" about 50 years ago (1909) stirred England into some reforms in the penal system.

I recall in the 1920s seeing and being moved by "The Silver Box," a study of anti-Semitism in British aristocratic circles, and in those years I liked best "The Pigeon," in which Galsworthy put on the stage a hobo, a streetwalker and similar untouchables, and told the ladies and gentlemen in the audience "There but for the grace of money go you."

These works in general divide humanity into two parts, as William James did when he separated the tender-minded sheep from the tough-minded goats. Galsworthy sometimes presents the case as the fools vs. the knaves, sometimes as poetry vs. prudence.

"The First and the Last," which was adapted for TV by Morton Wishengrad and was presented by Kraft, is built up out of the same dilemma, contrasting Larry, the shiftless, amiable, lovable young man, with Keith, his older brother, the man of the hard world, the brilliant lawyer blossoming into a judge.

Edward Mulhare, Rex Harrison's replacement in "My Fair Lady," is cast in the role of Larry, in order to draw the attention of those for whom Galsworthy's memory is dim but "My Fair Lady" shines bright.

THE TV adaptation is, one might say, 99 percent faithful to the original. It tells, in dialogue that borrows as much as possible from Galsworthy's own language, how Larry, seeking to befriend a beautiful but friendless woman, kills her brutal husband and runs for help to his brother, Keith.

A vagabond is arrested, he is put on trial for the killing, and he is sentenced to death.

Keith, the righteous one, the man about to be a judge, is willing to let the vagabond go hang, believing like Caiaphas, the priest in the New Testament, that it is expedient that one man should die for the (respectable) people.

But Larry, the ne'er-do-well, is more sensitive to the claims of justice. He commits suicide, and so does the woman who loves him, leaving a note exonerating the vagabond.

Galsworthy's story ends with Keith destroying the note.

THE drama on TV, as I have said, is 99 percent faithful to this story. Only one change was made. It was a slight thing, a one percent addition, but it made all the difference.

The Kraft producers must have held a conference on what to do about the suicide ending. Or perhaps they thought they needed an extra incident to fill their hour. At any rate, they inserted a scene of their own, in which the vagabond announces he is dying of cancer, so that exonerating would be of no practical benefit to him.

This of course makes Larry's suicide pointless, even imbecilic, and the satire against Keith's respectability loses its sting.

This little extra scene is like a tiny pin applied to a balloon, collapsing the story's philosophical structure. It is so devilishly ingenious as to make one wonder why such excellent talent should be wasted on destroying somebody else's story when it is obviously capable of creating its own material.

'We'll Remember You,



Boardman Robinson's famous drawing from the old Masses after the lynching of Frank Little at Butte, Montana.

By ART SHIELDS

"WE'LL remember you, Frank Little," the poet wrote when Frank's body was cut down from the railroad trestle in Butte, Mont. And old copper miners have not forgotten the man who died to make them free.

It happened at 3 a.m., Aug. 1, 1917. That's just 40 years ago next Friday. The world war between two rival groups of empires was then under way. The Copper Trust treasuries were swelling. And the miners were striking for higher wages, safety equipment and the eight-hour day when the thugs went after Frank.

Frank Little had been a target of the capitalists for years. He had been arrested and beaten many times, and his life was threatened again and again. For Frank was one of the best labor organizers in the West.

He was a "Red," the Copper Trust newspapers kept saying. And Frank just laughed in reply. He was proud of his mother, a red Cherokee Indian. And he never hid his IWW aim. For he believed that the workingclass was destined to take over the factories and mines and use them for the benefit of the people.

NOR did Frank fall for President Woodrow Wilson's war hokum. The President said the Army was fighting to "make the world safe for democracy." But Frank said the workers must fight for "industrial democracy" at home. And that was "Red" talk, the Copper press declared.

Frank was only 32 at the time. But he was a member of the IWW's general executive board. And the wobblies were at the peak of their strength. They were leading tens of thousands of strikers from the copper mines, lumber woods, con-

struction camps and harvest fields. And Frank was leading the copper strikers in Arizona when he was summoned to Butte.

Frank knew he was risking his life. But they had been risking it daily for years. And he had narrowly escaped the fate of 1,100 Arizona miners, who were deported into the desert that July for striking against the Phelps-Dodge branch of the trust.

BUT the Anaconda company gunmen in Butte were still more murderous, if that was possible. And the copper press began inciting a lynching when Frank Little reached Butte.

Butte was on strike at the time. The old Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union had been busted by gun thugs some years before. But the men struck together in June after a mine explosion. It was the worst disaster in Rocky Mountain mine history. One hundred

and sixty-eight men died in a fiery blast. They died because the Anaconda had neglected safety precautions. And Little and other IWW men were improving strike machinery.

Frank made one terrible mistake, however. He neglected his duty entirely. He seemed to position that he himself was the matter. He lived alone in a rooming house. He carried rank-and-file-ism to such an extreme that he had no body to protect him against the thugs. And he needed protection. For he was a cripple on his leg having broken his leg in an accident in Arizona.

THIS was noted by the conda eyes. Butte was bombed by the company lawyer, president, "Con" Kelley, in New York last May a member of Wall Street's financial. And six gunmen went their dirty work to do.

The gunmen wore black as they rushed into Frank's rooming house. But they were notified as company thugs. An old woman, who ran the most of them met violence later.

But that night they broke down Frank's door, and they dragged the crippled man out at his arms behind his back. They dragged him through the

They had given him a bloody mess when his dress, and his naked legs found. The knave caps were out.

They came at last to the Waukegan Railroad trestle. The story says that they offered life if he would repudiate and the union. But Frank wouldn't eat carrion. No, he replied never a word. The press admitted next he "made no outcry," nothing as he faced death.

"HE only chewed tobacco and looked at the silent contempt."

I'm quoting from a vanitti's poem to Frank. "When the Red Cock" which appeared in the October, 1917.

Then the beating began. Frank's face was a mass in the morgue the next day. It is doubtful if he was when they flung him from the trestle with a rope around his neck.

The body was found morning by the Chief

May the Birds Sing to You, Mother Bloor

A monument was unveiled this month over the grave of revered "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor in the Camden, N. J. cemetery where her old friend Walt Whitman rests. An assembly of men and women, many of whom knew and loved "Mother," attended and heard addresses and messages from leading local, national and world labor figures. Funds for the monument were raised among her many friends and admirers. The engraved inscription says: "July 8, 1862 - August 10, 1951 - Born during the war to free the slaves, she died rejoicing that half of mankind was free. Called 'Mother' by countless workers, farmers, Negro and white, who fight for a better world, she left to us her children the building of a socialist America and a world at peace."

Below we print the inspiring remarks that concluded the ceremony: they were delivered by Mother Bloor's lovely young granddaughter.

Friends—we are gathered together here in remembrance of Ella Reeve Bloor, known by her close friends and co-workers as "Mother."

I was her next to youngest granddaughter and she was a close companion to me from the time she was 75 until the age of 89, when he died.

I remember Gram as a warm and understanding person. A per-

son full of energy and a person full of laughter and gaiety. While I was a child, she went away on many tours to meetings to speak and to help organize the struggles of the oppressed people. She was an optimistic person having a great confidence in the future and she was a person who had a good sense of humor to carry her through her many precarious situations.

I remember how very young at heart she was. At April Farm she

used to play cards and Chinese checkers with me. I loved to play with her because while we played she told me the many experiences of her life. In the evening we would sit out on the porch and watch the warm, brilliant red sun go down behind the Pocono foothills. Gram would gaze through the sunset, back ten years ago or ten days ago telling me what she had learned from life the struggles for a better world to live in.

She had such sympathy, warmth and compassion for the workers, the miners, the farmers, the youth. Although I was just a child she respected me and treated me as a companion.

On each Fourth of July, a picnic would be held in honor of her birthday. People would come from the cities with their children to spend a day with the water lilies, the lilacs, the cows, the geese, the apple orchard. They came to share a day with each other at beautiful April Farm. When Gram would get up to speak, on a platform, near the edge of the woods, she would begin by telling amusing stories of

her life. Soon her whole world would be enveloped in her compassion for life. Her eyes would sparkle herself would become a part of the audience, a part of the sweat and toil, a part of the writers, and they were a part of her.

Gram sent me to a camp. I was ten years old—standing for Workers' camp. She loved the youth and their special. At camp she became very to a young Negro boy who heart condition and spent hours talking with him.

If she were here today would say "Where are the young people? Where are we need the young people to represent the future. The special problems to face—of learning a trade, of going to college, of being drafted—of happiness, peace and—If she were here today

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who apparently knew where to look. Pinned to the underwear was a vigilante note, which said: "First and Last Warning: 3-7-77." This was the death notice of the Montana Vigilantes of half a century before. The numbers were grave measurements.

Similar vigilante notices were sent to other strike leaders.

But the strike went on for months. And 6,800 men and women marched in Frank Little's fun-



eral demonstration several days after the lynching.

PRESIDENT Wilson never protested this atrocity. Nor did grand juries indict the killers, though most of them died suddenly in the next few years. Nor did the New York Times express horror.

But the Department of Justice did not forget the Copper Trust victim. The department was part of the Trusts' war machinery. And Frank Little's name was down in black and white in the indictment of 168 IWW leaders a month later. They were charged with conspir-

ing "with one Frank Little, now deceased."

"Even in death they did not let him rest in peace," said Frank's friend, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, in her autobiography: "I Speak My Own Piece."

"Frank Little had been with us in the Mesabi (Iron) Range (strike) in 1916, in jail with Carlo (Tresca)," Elizabeth writes. "Before that I had known him both in Missoula and in Spokane, in 1909 and 1910." (Elizabeth and Frank were both arrested in the great free speech fight of lumber and harvest workers in Spokane.—A.S.)

He was tall and dark, with black hair and black eyes, a slender, gentle and soft-spoken man. His one eye gave him a misleadingly sinister appearance. He was part Indian and spoke of himself as "a real American," and "a real Red." "The rest of you are immigrants," he said. He was dependable in all situations.

Frank's grave, said Elizabeth: "... is adorned by a stone erected by the workers of Butte, surrounded by the graves of copper miners, victims also of greed and violence in the copper city."

But the strong Mine, Mill union in Butte today is the real memorial to men like Frank Little.

Yes, we'll remember you, Frank Little. Men like you are the salt of the earth. Some men may lose faith in the workingclass and run to cover. But there will always be heroes like Frank Little to carry on the fight.

We'll remember you, Frank Little, and pledge ours—never to quit.

TO FRANK LITTLE

(Lynched at Butte, Mont., August 1, 1917)

We'll remember you, Frank Little!
They couldn't still your voice,
So they strangled it;
They couldn't chill your heart,
So they stopped it,
They couldn't dam your life blood,
So they spilled it.

We'll remember you, Frank Little!
Long after the workers have made the world
Safe for Labor,
And remember that you died for us.
The red flag that you dropped
A million hands will carry on;
The cause that you loved
A million tongues will voice.
Good bye, Frank Little!
Indian, white man, Wobbly true.

PHILLIPS RUSSELL

(Reprinted from the The International Socialist Review, September, 1917.)



MOTHER BLOOR

and the buttercups grow at April Farm and the willow tree still grows green and strong, we remain and grow strong.

May the birds sing to you, Gram, and the grass soothe you until the dove brings forth our final message.

say "Be optimistic. Socialism will come." Gram would say "Above all, learn from the workers, understand them—learn from the farmers—get to know them—then teach them. Respect all people and love them. Be confident in the future. Analyze the world situation into account, its whole historical foundation, be objective and not purely emotional."

So, I answer Gram today and I say the youth will learn through experience, they will have confidence, they will fight for an ending to the bombs, the ending of trials of thoughts and beliefs and end of threats to our people. They will fight for Socialism.

In closing, I want to say this stone was paid for by her many friends and co-workers throughout the country. It represents the deep love of her husband, Andy, who is with us here today, her sons, Carl, Lem, etc., her daughters, Ann, Jessica, the youth, Susan, Stan, Lil.

But most of all this represents the future of my sister Susan. It represents optimism, confidence and faith in a happier, peaceful, more beautiful world. It represents life and love in the spring.

And as the black-eyed Susans



FRANK LITTLE
Organizer and General Executive Board
Member of the I. W. W. Murdered
by Gunmen in Butte, Montana,
August 1, 1917

LETTERS

Disagrees With Levine
On Sebastian Bach

CHICAGO

Dear Editor:

After reading the letter which appeared in a recent Sundays' Worker entitled, "Regard to Somersaults, Bach and Things," I thought I might write you in regard to it. The Leftist Movement is now in a period of, shall we say, constructive criticism. For in this state I stand the least chance of being called sardonic. Well, now to the meat of the nut.

What interested me most in this letter was the reasoning it exhibited, especially concerning Bach. It condemned the eulogy of Bach by Ben Levine, of which I am in agreement, but the logic employed is not in accordance with Marxism. To consider Bach unworthy of adulation because of his religious leanings is as puerile an idea as wanting to condemn Plekhanov for the short comings he manifested later in life—of course the later hypothesis has no danger of materializing. Similarly, the idea that all religious movements are reactionary is absurd.

If, perchance, this were the case, under what heading would men like Martin Luther, Albert Schweitzer, Rev. King, and the Catholic priests of France who are members of the Communist Party, fall. The point is, is that all who are associated with religious work are not to be considered reactionary.

In the first part of this letter it was stated that I was in agreement with the censure of Levine's panegyric on Bach. The reason being that we of the left are, or should be, against this tendency to deify individuals—social standing or contribution notwithstanding. It is not in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology to propagate so outmoded a theory as "The Cult of the Individual." If anyone is to win golden opinions it is the workers. Let us not forget the words of Stalin, "Display greatest solicitude towards workers little or big."

T. C.

(One trying to be a young Communist.)

P. S. It would do Ben Levine good to try and be more objective.



A BOUQUET FOR MISS ANGELES

A hit and run Queen speeding your reckless car
Los Angeles you are big as a mountain small as a peanut
You are America's monkey wife proud of her stylish blue rump
Or a maniac miser vain with his private Rembrandts.
You are the idiot city
On whom every idiot has spat his cheap wit—
You are also a hospital
Where the nation's sick and crazy come to grow oranges
And their cornfed Hitlers and rock and roll Jesus—
O lost last shining City of the Angels
All chaos all passionate contradiction—
Now you have become the monstrous factory of H-bomb war—
A vestibule to world end—
Booming on three shifts to produce the final flaming horror—
While in every radiant garden
Your mocking birds warble such exquisite praise of life—

THE thermometer stands at 100. But it's dry desert heat and good for creaky bones. I for one like it. The nights are generally cool and restful. If it weren't for the smog, Los Angeles could still pass for a health resort. But that smog! I predict that some terrible day, as in London or Donora, Pa., it will wipe out hundreds. Anyone with lung or throat troubles, should stay away from this "health resort."



I HAVE been amazed to find so many refugee New Yorkers everywhere. They are arriving every day, if not by oxcart, by car, train and plane. California is the last American frontier. Like their oxcart forefathers, these modern pioneers are escaping from something and searching for a new life.

I think it is the size of New York they are escaping from. That city has become a sort of dinosaur, too unwieldy to function well. It has passed beyond the human size. In Paris you feel at ease, because there are no tall buildings. In New York the skyscrapers give one an uneasy feeling; one is always unconsciously straining to see the end of them.

Congestion! Those horrible subway rides! Foul air! Nervous parties and rushing from place to place! Life is harder in New York than in any other city in the world, I believe. Or maybe this is just a sign of my own debility. "You can't take it, you big so and so!" Mebbe. But there are strong young men and fighters among the recent refugees I have met on the streets of L.A. Why? Why?

L.A. is now the third largest American city. Its delirious realtors claim it will soon overtake Chicago, for second place. It is the fastest growing region in booming America. As usual, there is no plan, no vision of the future, among the masters. Just like any other gold rush, this is a scramble for quick profits, a chaos of competition. Los Angeles, with its five million inhabitants, has already begun to suffer the disease of a capitalist unplanned megapolis—its highways jammed, its water supply low, the air foul with poisons from auto and factory.

In a decade it could well be another New York, with palm trees. Where, then will the refugees from American giantism be able to go? To China? To Siberia?

THE movies used to be the main industry when I lived here 20 years ago. Now the Los Angeles region has become the Detroit of America's aircraft industry.

This has given a new look to the people. The average guy was apt to wear romantic sideburns and plush pants. The average girl was a dizzy blonde trying to bust into the movies.

Now they are workers without illusion, just folks. The city is far more normal. If only its foundation were as normal as its people.

The foundation of this boom is of course the H-bomb war. How to stop the American war boom without going into a depression is the chief problem of our time. It's not just an American problem—on it hangs the fate of the world.

I HEARD Paul Robeson sing at a picnic here given by the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. It is a sign of the progressive vitality of Los Angeles that more than 5,000 persons danced, sang, ate and drank at this colorful picnic attended by a dozen national minorities. Paul sang in the sunlight, his marvellous voice enriching every heart. Oh that warm humanity of Paul Robeson! It was the first concert since his long illness. Wonderful premiere of America's greatest artist!

MANY people still sneer at Los Angeles. The joke is stale, the sneer unworthy. The very contradictions among the mixed population here with all its extreme doctrines and cults makes for a future greatness. A soul is being born here. It is a city of life, not death.

BOOKS

Financial Research and the Problems of the Day by Solomon Fabricant.

National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., New York.

By ERIK BERT

THE question of whether "our financial organization" is adequate for "satisfactory growth and stability of the economy . . . has become a public issue of central importance," Solomon Fabricant notes in the 37th annual report of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Dr. Fabricant, the National Bureau's director of research, and professor of economics at New York University notes that concern about the adequacy of our financial structure has its source in "the wish to avoid trouble." "The present situation is almost unique in the appearance, before a storm, of a wide demand for an inspection of our financial organization to ensure its shapely condition," Fabricant notes.

Fabricant is mildly satisfied by the alleged advances that have been made in the analysis and understanding of economic trends. He notes a "gradual improvement in our ability to sense the current state of the economy and in our knowledge of how the economy operates. We are more sensitive than in former days to the dangers before us. We are better informed about the need for and possibilities of action to avoid them."

He shies away however, from confirming the hopes, expressed in both some business and some progressive circles, that we have built into our economy those devices which will forestall sharp economic setbacks.

It has been concluded in some circles "that the business cycle is no longer a serious problem," Fabricant says.

Some come to this conclusion by projecting "the post-war experience" into the future. Others "reach the same conclusion by reasoning from the striking changes in the role of government in the economy."

His position on this question is:

1. "Study of our economic history over a longer span than the past decade raises some doubts about the confidence with which such a conclusion may be held. It is 'by no means certain or even very likely' that the 'business cycle is,' as some assert, 'no longer a problem or a serious problem.'"

Fabricant recalls the 1946 work of Arthur Burns (late chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers) and the late Wesley Clair Mitchell. Burns and Mitchell examined in that work (Measuring Business Cycles), the great changes that had occurred in the American economy during the preceding decades: "the increasing scale of business enterprise, the spread of absentee ownership, the building up of colonial empires, the disappearance of our frontier, the commercialization of agriculture, the declining rate of population growth, the development of instalment selling, the increasing role of government in economic affairs," and many others.

Yet their studies "yielded little evidence," to quote them, that these vast economic changes had significantly affected the up-and-down tendency of business under capitalism.

Fabricant implies that if these great changes, did not significantly affect the business cycle, it would be wrong to draw any hasty conclusions, about the demise of the cycle, from the experiences of the last decade.

2. There is no substantial evidence that changes in the financial structure—lovingly referred to in some circles as "built-in stabilizers"—have offset the (built-in) tendency of our economy to rise and fall, to palpitate in cyclical fashion.

Fabricant states his conclusions more tentatively than my statement of them. He poses the question as to whether "improvements in our banking system and other

changes . . . have radically altered the tendency of our economy to generate cyclical fluctuations." There is no evidence that such a radical alteration has taken place. On the contrary, Fabricant suggests the alternatives that either "the improvements (have) been of minor importance," or that they "have . . . been largely offset by other significant changes." In any event the prosperity of our economy to cyclical ups and downs has not been significantly diminished.

3. Will "future cycles . . . include cycles as severe as the worst of past days?"

Fabricant believes that "it is unlikely . . . that the United States will again see a banking panic like that of the 1930 or 1907."

The basic question, however, is not the question of a "banking panic" but of a full-scale economic toboggan. To this question Fabricant's answer is twofold. Such a descent may start but the government will attempt to counteract it.

"It seems unlikely . . . that any cyclical decline that might be generated by the economy would, after a point, be left to run its course uncontrolled. The effectiveness of such action is not assured, it appears."

It is "not entirely certain," Fabricant warns, that the "amplitude of fluctuation of business cycles of the future" will "turn out to differ from those of prewar days."

4. The validity of the well-advertized "new economy" concept, in which some persons place such great hopes, has still to be tested.

It is an "open question" as to "how different the postwar economy is from the economy of earlier days." "Our experience with the 'new economy' has been short, and still largely remains to be analyzed."

VACATION NOTES:

Baseball in Milwaukee and a Ford Belt-Line

By LESTER RODNEY

PORTLAND, Ore., — TRAVEL NOTES as we head westward on a vacation-and-leave family visit to California via tent grounds . . .

In Milwaukee, we hit town during a Dodger series, and the family saw (courtesy of the Milwaukee ball club) — the Brooklyn in unaccustomed gray and with unaccustomed silence for their base hits go down 2-1 as 33,000 screamed themselves hoarse with delirium for Hank Aaron's two run triple in the 8th. Most striking impression of a ball game at County Stadium? We knew all about everything else — it was the parking lot that got us! County ownership — just 25 cents for parking.

What a contrast to the banditry around Ebbets Field and the Stadium — where on a busy day it's \$1.50 or \$2.00. From the pressbox you look beyond the stadium and see over 20,000 cars parked in neat rows. No bumper to bumper stuff either. Room for all to move right out.

Taking in a bit of Canada between Niagara Falls and Detroit you go through what might be called the poor man's Paris and London, the first a little village, the latter a large industrial town. When you buy a Canadian paper — the Toronto Globe and Mail — it is a little startling after the Dulles foolishness in our country to read a matter of fact article on page one — "Revolution By Wives Of China" — by William Kinmond, Globe and Mail Staff Reporter, datelined Shenyang.

In sports conscious Minneapolis, with its fantastic lakes right within the city (this is the prettiest city of all) there is an eight column display on top of a sports page in the Star with the headline "ATOMIC FALLOUT—IS IT AFFECTING OUR FISH AND WILDLIFE?" It asks "Is the strontium 90 fish absorb endangering the anglers who catch and

eat them? . . . Is hunting and fishing as we know it doomed by the atomic test explosions some thousands of miles away from Minneapolis? . . . Here is an indication of the kind of pressure building up under the administration to stop the foolishness and join in a test ban.

ON DETROIT ASSEMBLY LINE
A trip through the Ford final assembly line at River Rouge stays in the mind a long time.

For a while as you watch and walk along with it from about ten feet away all you can feel is fascination, and wonderment at the organization, planning and execution. For here is a miracle of automobiles taking shape right before your eyes, in big jumps, one, two, three, like an erector set.

As you start there is just a skeleton undercarriage moving forward. From overhead a long line of motors come swinging down rhythmically to meet their appointed skeletons. At the juncture point, two workers riding with the belt grab the motor, swing it to a tentative position, place it lower till it clicks into position, then swiftly pull out the crane hooks. And here comes another motor. They move back to grab it the same way and repeat the same thing. Meanwhile you have walked ahead, and suddenly the line of moving skeletons look like automobiles.

Oh, you are conscious of the workers as you walk along the line and watch, you know it's a rugged job, you've heard about it before, you think of Charlie Chaplin's biting "Modern Times," and you do keep thinking while marvelling at the visual miracle — gosh, look at the way those guys have to keep working. But it starts to fully sink in only later, as that belt keeps moving implacably through your mind, moving, moving . . .

MOVIES

By JACK GREENSTEIN

JOHN FORD, the director who enriched film literature with two all-time greats—"Grapes of Wrath" and "The Informer"—is conducting a public love-affair with the land of his ancestors: Ireland. Having exalted her magnificent scenery in "The Quiet Man" some years back, he returned recently to enlist the famous Abbey Players in his latest paean, "The Rising of the Moon."

In three separate episodes, based on two short stories and a one-act play by three of Ireland's finest writers, Ford presents various aspects of Irish life—more as it was than as it is, we believe, but of high entertainment value, nonetheless. There is about it very little of the lyrical realism of Sean O'Casey, nor of the power and tenderness of Ford's own "The Informer"; but then, neither does it suffer from the excessive stickiness that usually distinguishes tributes to the Irish.

It is, all and all, a pleasant Ireland that John Ford presents us with in "The Rising of the Moon." Tyrone Power, who appears in a Dublin doorway to introduce the film and its three sequences, strikes the keynote by claiming peacefulness and quietude as the hallmarks of Ireland. It is in this minor key that the film begins, and though the melody is at times lilting, or skirling to the tune of bagpipes, or quasi-sombre, it remains true to its minor key.

IN "The Majesty of the Law," that splendid actor, Noel Purcell, summons up an aged, back-hills patriarch clinging to his pride and the memory of days when "each man had a hundred songs in his heart" and the art of whiskey-making was a thing that could bring the aroma of heath-

'The Rising of the Moon'



TYRONE POWER

er into a man's cup. It is a foolish pride, but a noble one, that leads him to accept jail rather than pay a fine for having cracked the skull of a man who called him liar. A pride based on crumbling castles and a way of life crumbling under age and poverty, we can understand, even if we cannot approve.

In a lighter vein, "A Minute's Wait," from the story by Frank J. McHugh, spoofs rural Irish railways in the tradition of every people's literature, delighting in laughing at its own foibles. Here the Irish propensity for talk, for insult, for matchmaking, for valuing a pint, a good story and a hurling match high above such trifles as railway schedules is lovingly revealed. A tweedy British couple serve as perfect foils for most of the tomfoolery, leaving the modern, sophisticated viewer to wonder uncomfortably how much less stuffy HE might be in similar straits.

THE film's major work—the title piece—derives from a one-acter by Lady Gregory, playwright, patriot, friend and patron of Ireland's greatest writers, Shaw and O'Casey. It has been largely reworked and retitled "1921," to become a tale of the Irish Rebellion. Here and there, as we watch the last-minute escape of a patriot from the gallows, we glimpse a straining toward the mood and feeling of "The Informer."

This is disturbing, because screen playwright Frank Nugent has given Ford much less to work with. The wider political struggle was matched, in "The Informer," by intense personal struggle to keep faith with an overwhelmed cause. In "1921," the momentary wavering of an Irish police sergeant is quickly resolved by a revolutionary song. "The Rising of the Moon," whose air we know as "The Wearing of the Green."

A solution so pat cannot muster the power that flowed from the tortured soul of Gyppo Nolan. Ford's cameraman has tilted the taking angle, as if to signify that the times were awry in Ireland in 1921 and that the script alone could not convey it fully.

As noted, "The Rising of the Moon" is John Ford's love sonnet to Ireland. Like many a lover before him, he fails to do justice to the object of his love by passing over the shadows and blemishes that give dimension and contour, without which a beauty becomes a painted poster. "In my humble way," Ford is quoted in the ads, "I feel this is the best thing I have ever done." Humbly, we would like to point out to Mr. Ford that no one has ever done better than "The Informer." And that includes John Ford and "The Rising of the Moon."

If while watching the line you slip. If something doesn't click just right you may even see a worker run up ahead on the moving belt a car or two to finish it. It's clear enough why the workers are so youthful. Sure, the money is pretty good, especially with overtime. They have cars; and in Detroit, a city geared to home owning, they get to be home owners, the wishful dream of the average New York owner.

It's a lot better all around then it used to be — thanks to the union and the struggles of older workers who preceded these youngsters, often their fathers and uncles. But it is hardly a dream come true of security. How can a man, even a young man, feel after a day at that line? How many years does a man last on it, stay easy, quickly competent and with something in reserve?

And, you realize just looking at it, how easy for the company to just turn some little knob and make the line go a little bit fassloppy, or afford a little human



"There are no office breaks at this job."

Liberties Union Uncovers Brutality at Marine Base

The AMERICAN Civil Liberties Union, on the basis of sworn statements from former Marines, charged last week that "unnecessarily brutal and cruel training tactics" were practiced at the Parris Island Marine base. It called for a "full and open hearing airing" of these conditions.

The ACLU demand was based on a study prepared by it, and entitled "The Marine Corps and Observation of Civil Liberties at the Parris Island Training Base."

It analyzes 124 sworn statements from former Marines, all stationed at Parris Island from Jan. 1, 1956 to May 1, 1956. The 124 Marines were among the 858 who had been discharged from Parris Island during the four-month period. Questions concerning training procedures were submitted to all 858.

Here are some of the questions asked by the ACLU, and the answers to them:

QUESTION 3 asked:

"In your platoon, did you ever see the drill instructors hit the recruits with their fists?"

The answers were:

"Many times a day".....	47
"A couple of times a day".....	25
"About once a day".....	8
"About once a week".....	5
"Rarely".....	18
"Never".....	20
No answer.....	1

Total.....124

Though no comments were requested, some were forthcoming.

One said:

"They broke three of my ribs."

Another said:

"I saw a recruit get hit in the stomach so hard by a drill instructor that he had to be operated on."

QUESTION 4 was:

"Did you ever see the drill instructors slap the recruits?"

The answers were:

"Many times a day".....	75
"A couple of times a day".....	20
"About once a day".....	6
"About once a week".....	3
"Rarely".....	12
"Never".....	8
No answer.....	0

Total.....124

There were additional comments.

One said:

"I stuttered and was slapped every time."

Another said:

"They slapped me my first day."

QUESTION 5 was:

"Did you ever see the drill instructors kick the trainees?"

The answers were:

"Many times a day".....	39
"A couple of times a day".....	25
"About once a day".....	7
"About once a week".....	4
"Rarely".....	29
"Never".....	19
No answer.....	1

Total.....124

QUESTION 7 asked:

"Did you ever hear a drill instructor warn recruits not to tell about these things?" (This referred to questions 3, 4, 5, and 6 above.)

Of the 124 former Marines, 90 "asserted they had heard drill instructors to warn recruits."

QUESTION 8 asked:

"Mark the boxes in front of each of the things you saw."

The answers included:

"Dry shave with rusty blade" was checked by 57 of the 124.

"Smoking with blanket wrapped around head" was checked by 39 of the 124.

"Hitting recruits with swagger stick" was checked by 105 of the 124.

One former Marine commented in addition:

"They kicked me in my kidneys while I was on my elbows and toes and it has caused me trouble ever since."

Many former Marines said, in re-

spect to the "dry shave" query, that it was not always possible for them to see the condition of the blade—whether or not it was rusty.

The practice of "smoking with blanket wrapped around head," says the ACLU report, seemed to be to "compel the recruit to light several cigarettes, then to place a bucket over his head, and for a blanket then to be wrapped around his head and shoulders—making the suffocation even more intense than if only a blanket were used."

Some of the former Marines also reported the striking of recruits not with 'swagger sticks' but with rifle butts.

QUESTION 9 asked:

"Did you see (not hear of, but see) any of these things done to recruits in other platoons?" (This referred to questions 3, 4, 5, and 6 above.)

One hundred of the 124 former Marines asserted they had seen such things done to recruits in platoons other than their own.

THE MARINE CORPS carried through a well-publicized "clean-up" following the death of six marine recruits in a night march on Parris Island on April 8, 1956. However, the "vast number of cases" dealt with in the report, "have never been brought before Marine court-martial," the ACLU said.

The questionnaires were sent out by, and returned to, Mrs. Alma Coughlin of Alexandria, V., mother of Jerry L. Thomas, one of the six Marine recruits who died on the April 8, 1956 night march. Mrs. Coughlin also acted as representative for Mrs. R. Bond, Mrs. Aaron D. Wood and Mrs. Maggie L. Weeks. Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Weeks are mothers and Mrs. Bond is the sister of Marine recruits who died on the night march.



Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party leader, talks with a miner's wife and daughter in a new miners' housing settlement in Ostrava, during his recent visit to Czechoslovakia.

Bares School Bias in the North

(Continued from Page 1)

man special classes in what are called "subject" areas. (The name "subject" was selected because the board did not want to use a racial tag and the words "segregated" and "underprivileged" might be a confession of sin.) It is reported that only 25 teachers volunteered out of a panel of 1,000.

The Board of Education, one parent said, found this to be a perfect excuse for its failure to provide adequate integrated education for its Puerto Rican and Negro students.

FORMER Domestic Relations Court Judge Hubert T. Delany noted in a statement to the Board of Education last January 17:

"The teacher assignments report (of a B. of E. commission on integration) while correctly emphasizing a spirit of volunteerism and creation of conditions which will attract greater numbers of teachers to schools in minority neighborhoods, quite correctly insists on the Board's ultimate responsibility to assure that all children receive a fair share of experienced teaching."

Judge Delany spoke for a group of agencies representing millions of New Yorkers before a Board of Education open hearing on integration. He hoped that "next September . . . all of our children will enjoy the full benefits of democracy."

But the Delany hopes and

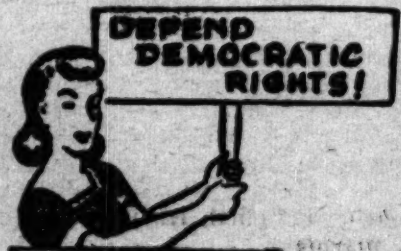
those of Negro and white parents who suffer from the standardless educational system which accompanies segregated schools have been dashed by the board's timidity—or worse. Those hopes now rest on the suit entered by Patricia Mallory's mother.

For bound up with the attack on discriminatory zoning is also the fight for the establishment of an educational standard for all children in the city. And it can be proved by school records that the lowering of standards for Patricia and her school mates has produced lower standards for all-white schools as well.

Unanimous on Who But Not on When

Floyd Patterson puts his heavyweight title on the line for the first time this Monday night, July 29th, when he takes on "Hurricane" Jackson at the Polo Grounds in New York. Worker sports-writers Roosevelt Ward, Jr., and Jack Styles both pick Patterson by a KO. Here are their picks:

WARD: Patterson in eight.
STYLES: Patterson in eleven.



the hot corner

by jack styles

Olympiad at Foggy Bottom

Think you have problems? The next instalment on the washing machine is due and you're already into next week's paycheck? The kids have been at camp for four weeks and you haven't received a post-card yet? Three years ago you won first prize in a raffle and the pay-off was a lifetime box-seat at the Polo Grounds?

Brother, you don't know what trouble is. If you want an idea of how complicated life can get in these United States, imagine for a moment (this will be difficult, I warn you) that you hold a responsible position with the State Department's Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs (Office of Non-Recognition of Chinese People's Affairs.) Getting tough already, huh?

Now here's the problem, Mr. Anthony.

Last year, after many requests, the 1960 Winter Olympics were awarded to Squaw Valley, California, by the International Olympics Committee. Naturally, the good citizens of the Golden State rejoiced at the opportunity to play host to athletes from the rest of the world.

But the rejoicing was short-lived. It didn't take long for some live wire to realize that various U. S. restrictions on the admission of citizens from Communist countries to these shores might complicate the Olympic picture. But even if these restrictions could be overcome through the fiction of proclaiming that Czech skiers and Soviet hockey players were really officials of their respective governments—what about China?

It's one thing to announce that all Bulgarian bob-sledders are really bureaucrats in disguise; but you can't very well designate a Chinese figure-skater as an official of a government whose existence you won't recognize.

And if you don't do something to make it possible for athletes of the Chinese People's Government to participate in the Olympics, the 1960 winter games could wind up in the Austrian Alps. (The Austrians, it seems, do not feel that their nation's security will be jeopardized by Chinese skiers executing giant slaloms along the snowy slopes of Innsbruck.)

Of course, the difficulty might be very simply overcome if the boys at Foggy Bottom would admit that the government of 600 million Chinese people really does exist. That sounds like an unparadoxically naive suggestion, I know. But in the face of the grave problem confronting us, I didn't want to remain silent. And who knows? It might just work.

Concerning — of All Things— Golf!

When I was a boy playing stickball on the streets of the lower East Side (a few short years ago), there were a number of sports which were clearly destined to be out of the range of experience of a slum neighborhood kid. Chief among these was the game of golf.

Nothing seemed more remote—or ridiculous—to us, than a leisurely stroll over miles of countryside in pursuit of a tiny white ball which one would occasionally propel with an odd-shaped weapon. In the first place, none of us had ever seen that much grass in our lives; secondly, the fine art of hitting that little white ball with a giant-headed piece of lumber didn't strike us as much of a challenge to our athletic instincts. Compared to baseball, punchball, basketball and touch-tackle football, golf was hardly a respectable (let alone convenient) pursuit for a normal-growing boy.

In recent months, however, I have discovered this "sissy" game of golf and my one comment is: "Brother, where have I been all these years?"

Granted that a round of golf doesn't have the turbulence of a set of tennis or a fiercely-played softball game. But there are other qualities in sports, too. And a solidly-smashed 250-yard drive off the fourth tee, or a finely-executed chip shot out of a sand trap onto the green, or a delicately-holed 20-foot uphill putt hold as many thrills for the week-end golfer as their baseball and tennis equivalents.

ADD TO THAT the peaceful, relaxed atmosphere of well-kept fairways and the lush luxury of velvet greens, and it's easy to understand why growing numbers of Americans are taking to the links. Compared to other mass sports, golf is still somewhat on the expensive side, of course. But it's not as costly as you think.

While a full set of clubs will run over a hundred dollars, the beginning golfer can get started with a \$35-\$40 set. Golf balls run about as high as tennis balls and last a little longer (provided they don't wind up in the creek.) And, with the game's growing popularity, more and more golf courses are becoming available to the public at moderate rentals.

Nothing on baseball this week, I know. But after you've said that the N.L. race is a five-way donkeybrook and that the Yanks are walking off with the A.L. flag pretty much as they please—what can you add? Besides, I wanted to get in that plug for golf while the thrill of those last 18 holes was still fresh in my memory.

NATIONAL STANDING—CIRCULATION & FUND CAMPAIGN

as of week ending July 22, 1957

STATE	WKR GOAL	TO DATE	D.W. GOAL	TO DATE	FUND DRIVE GOAL	Raised To Date
Connecticut	150	73	75	40	1750	\$390.00
Colo., N. Mex., Wyom...	...	10	...	7	...	65.00
Illinois	1,000	625	200	160	5,000	\$1,118.66
Indiana	50	33	25	21	750	146.00
Iowa	...	8	...	5	250	5.00
Maryland-D.C.	175	167	100	98	1,500	585.50
Michigan	300	151	100	78	2,000	952.56
Minnesota-Dakotas	250	311	60	43	1,000	562.50
Missouri	50	36	15	18	500	106.50
Montana, Idaho	35	29	10	9	...	5.00
New England	175	152	75	79	2,500	1,256.50
New Jersey	500	257	150	111	4,500	1,746.00
Ohio	200	96	75	40	2,000	480.00
Oklahoma, Arkansas	...	4	...	4	...	...
Eastern Pennsylvania	500	224	125	89	4,500	1,450.50
Western Pennsylvania	30	17	15	11	1,000	493.00
South	...	55	...	44	...	\$131.50
West Virginia	...	5	...	5	...	...
Wisconsin	150	111	60	32	1,500	753.15
Miscellaneous	200	317	100	320	...	261.00
TOTAL (outside N.Y.)	3,500	2,681	1,300	1,232	225,000	\$12,810.37
NEW YORK STATE	5,500	1,778	1,000	514	75,000	\$22,027.30
TOTAL U.S.A.	9,000	4,459	2,300	1,746	\$100,000	\$34,837.67

Letter from London

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

REGROUPING OF LABOR FOR STRUGGLE

Despite the "whistling in the dark" proclamations of Macmillan and Thorneycroft about Britain being a "land of opportunity" and in fact an "opportunity state," the world position of the United Kingdom, both politically and economically continues to deteriorate.

This explains the ruthless moves of the Tory Government to assist the capitalists and landlords to increase their profits at home. This has been evidenced in their determination to stop the wage increases, the attachment of "strings" to new agreements with trade unions, the increase in rates for everyone while reducing taxes for the rich.

Side by side with these actions the Government continues to press for the scheme of establishing some kind of 3-part Commission—Government, employers, T. U. C.—to examine the wider problems of wages policy in an inflationary setting.

Simultaneously it arrogantly rejects the growing movement to halt all H-bomb tests now, because this movement, although national in character, is not united and has no effective labour leadership.

While there appears to be a certain "calm" setting in after the "storms" of the engineering and shipbuilding strikes, the great popular movements against the Suez adventure and the increasing number of electoral set-backs for the Tories, it would be incorrect to view this as a turning away from struggle or as a changed situation.

While overtime has been cut down, there is little unemployment. In fact in the motor industry which took a plunge downward in the latter part of 1956, there has been an increase in production and employment has risen—although not yet to the previous level.

There has been unleashed a widespread and vigorous two-front warfare by all the agencies of capitalism about the spiral of inflation being caused by wage increases as well as an ideological campaign against Socialism and Communism. Side by side with this is a determined effort against the Communists by certain Right Wing trade union leaders, typified by TUC Chairman Sir Tom Williamson and the AEU Secretary Carron.

Their ideas were blatantly expressed by J. Cooper, President of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers at their annual conference when he attacked the system of shop stewards, where Communists "are to be found taking an active part." He then declared against unity with "those who spend their time advising

workers to learn to hate the employer and all he stands for claiming this was a policy of "conspiracy." It was in this same spirit that Sir Tom lent his influence to calling off the great engineers strike just as it was becoming effective. At that time he declared that to have carried on the strike would have been "the utmost folly."

While the majority of the trade union leaders in the Confederation, including finally the Boiler-makers mistakenly voted to accept the wage increase with the "strings" that committed them to not re-open the wages question for a year and to cooperate in eliminating certain traditional trade union practices, there is a new stir throughout the Labour movement.

The Mineworkers Union Conference decided to re-open the question of the 7-hour day. The AEU and the Confederation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Unions decided to claim a 40-hour week with no reduction in pay, instead of the present 44-hour week.

In the Engineering and Shipbuilding industry last year the average work week was nearly 49 hours, which meant nearly 5 hours of overtime. The issue of a shorter work week is now coming to the fore here. Harry Brotherton, head of the sheet metal workers Union and President of the Confederation declared: "This is no frivolous claim" and pointed out the international labour movement is moving in this direction, emphasising that "in America they are talking about a 30-hour week."

The "Times" declared editorially that nothing can be done about the obvious inflation—with newly announced price increases for coal, electricity, gas, bus and railway fares etc.—on top of steep rent and rates increases—until the workers agree to skip "a whole year of wage increases." This will not happen. Despite certain confusion and some illusions that that develop as a result of the ideological defense of capitalism and the influence of Labour reformism, the British workers will not take this lying down.

The Transport and General Workers Union, largest in Britain, has just approved a strike of 100,000 provincial bus workers for July 20. Already this last weekend, several token stoppages occurred in Plymouth, Swansea and Lancashire.

In his presidential address to the TCGWU annual conference, Mr. Edgar Fryer said his union would direct its energies against "any whittling away of the hard won standards of our people," they would take whatever industrial steps were necessary to ensure that wages kept pace with rising living costs.

This attitude of the TCGWU will have a great influence on the rest of labor.

Negroes Vs H-Bombs

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The continued testing and stockpiling of atomic weapons represents "the most serious desecration of the work of science in the history of mankind" declared Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Socialist Convention and spiritual leader of more than four million Negro Baptists in the United States in a recent statement.

The high purpose of science is the enlightenment of mankind," Dr. Jackson continued. "But in this new atomic venture we are turning science into a weapon of destruction and Western civilization is making a grim preparation for a final leap of death that time could record as the greatest suicide event of history."

Dr. Jackson urged President Eisenhower to take the initiative in

calling three world conferences to further the cause of peace:

1) A conference of scientists to study the immediate and long-range effects of continued A-bomb testing.

2) A meeting of world religious leaders which would "help to create a public opinion in which decisions for peace could be more easily made."

3) Finally, a conference of statesmen and political leaders to formulate a program for peace based on the conclusions of the two previous meetings.

Dr. Jackson suggests that one of the conferences be held in Washington, one in Moscow, and one in the Far East. "During the period of these conferences," concludes the distinguished Negro leader, "the nations would agree to cease their nuclear tests."

From Our Moscow Correspondent

What They See and What I See

By ARCHIE JOHNSTONE

MOSCOW.

DURING the past few months the Soviet Union has had much more than its usual "coverage" in the commercial press of the West. In that period the normal output of the corps of residents correspondents has been swollen by the output of various special correspondents who have come here not to cover the day-by-day "spot" news but on what might be called stocktaking or auditing assignments.

It happens that I have covered the same grounds—and, of course, much more besides—and I have been struck by the difference between their conclusions and mine, drawn from practically the same set of facts, and the different "balances" we strike, working from practically the same set of figures.

For instance, both Life and Fortune have published booklet-length analyses of the state of the Soviet economy, and they agree (as how many "experts" have agreed in the past 40 years!) that a state of crisis exists, whereas I, working from the same data, am prepared to assert that the state of the Soviet economy (although, admittedly it is unusually complex and fluid at present) need not cause the slightest worry to anyone—at least, not to any well-wisher of the Soviet Union.

The snag is that an admitted well-wisher like myself cannot offer his opinions as those of an absolute neutral, whereas these visiting stocktakers and auditors have an extraordinary gift of delivering their judgment as if they came here with completely open minds on purely fact-finding missions for employers who could have no imaginable bias for or against either capitalism or socialism.

And a cynic with a long memory might ask: Aren't these recurrent waves of coverage often timed as "counterblasts" to events inside the countries of their origin? And couldn't the timing of the present wave mean that certain governments are more concerned than they admit about the mounting resentment against their refusal to stop H-bomb tests?

TO my mind, the occasional inaccuracies in the facts and figures given in this latest wave of coverage are not so important as the manner in which facts and figures, correct in themselves, are presented.

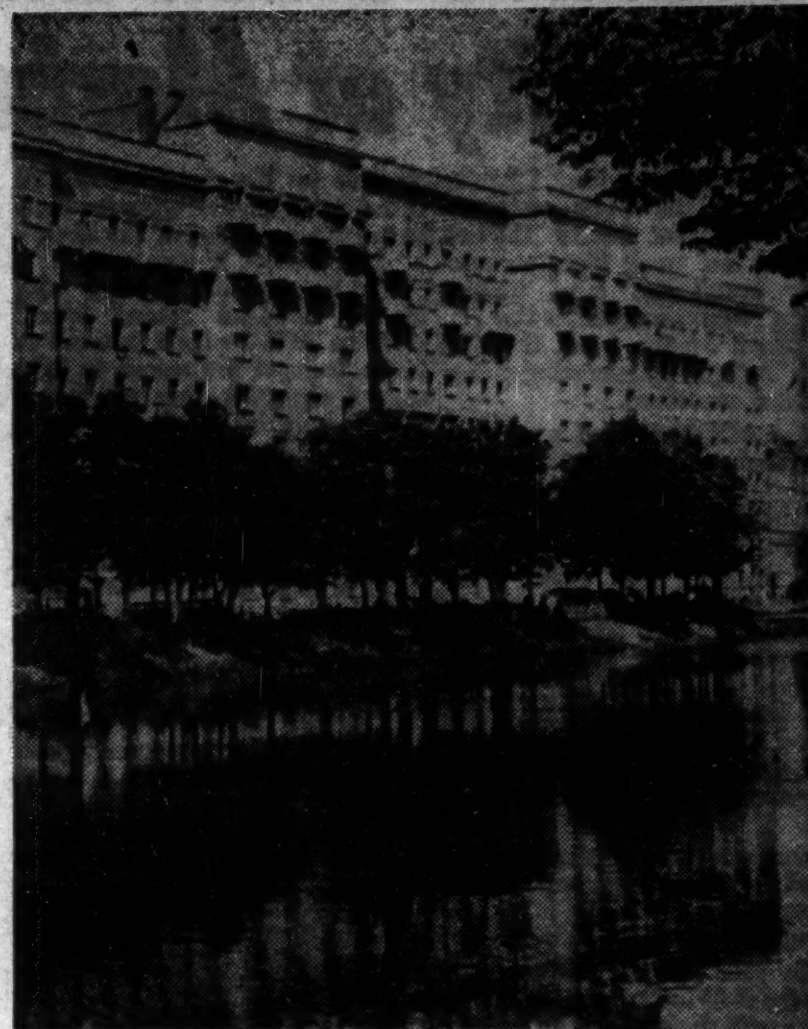
Take, for instance, the wealth of statistics, comparative tables and diagrams published to show, (correctly, as it happens) that productivity-per-man in Soviet agriculture and many branches of industry is considerably lower than in England and America.

This mass of data on this subject is presented as if it were refutation of some Soviet boast to the contrary, whereas the "unfavorable balance" in this respect, far from being concealed here, is being stressed more and more as part of a many-sided campaign to step up productivity.

More important still, these analyses omit the very relevant and incontrovertible fact that Soviet production has increased more than 30 times over in less than 40 years, with, of course, a comparable increase in productivity—a rate many times greater than in any non-socialist country. But, of course, non-Marxist observers are not morally obliged to study and present their facts as part of a "continuing process."

DURING these few months there have been a number of deep going changes in Soviet economic planning, some affecting heavy industry and public works, other affecting consumer-goods production—in other words, "saving" and "spending." The visiting auditors manage to have it both ways: spending and savings can both be shown to be debit items.

They argue that any change in



A recently-completed apartment building in Moscow

volving diversion of funds and labor to help, say, light industry, is robbing Peter (long-term projects) to pay Paul (the consumer). If the diversion is the other way round, that is robbing Paul to pay Peter.

That is true only in the sense that a housewife "robs" her shopping purse when she saves, and "robs" her savings when she spends, for Peter and Paul (or in this case Piotr and Pavel) are one individual, Peter-Paul, who has no sleeping partner owning the means of production.

On the other hand, many writers here gloss over the prosaic fact that, in peace as in war, any drive towards a special objective must be to some extent at the expense of other sectors.

For instance, comments here on the plan to reach parity with America by 1960 or 1961 in the per-capita consumption of meat seem to assume that this will be achieved entirely by increased effort and efficiency in the stock-raising industry itself, without any diversion of man-power, machinery, land for fodder-crops and so on from, and "at the expense of," agriculture in general.

All very noble-sounding, and probably good for morale-building, but not, I think, correct. It would be inefficient as well as unfair to put the whole burden of this and similar special efforts on a needlessly-limited section of the community.

These special efforts are of course "news" and make the headlines here, but more important in a comprehensive picture of the Soviet economy is a "non-news" matter, the regular graph formed by the annual increases in Soviet production and productivity.

None of the visiting auditors dared to deny that these increases form a regular upward curve; they preferred to ignore the matter, for

to refer to it would be to admit that only "unnatural causes" on an unimaginable scale can prevent the Soviet Union from overtaking both U. S. production and U. S. productivity within the lifetime of most of us.

I SHALL mention here only one of the errors of fact in this latest wave of coverage.

A great new housing site in Moscow which I happen to know like the back of my hand was described by one stocktaker as being reserved for "the technical and managerial elite." From my own knowledge I can say that the tenants are a very typical cross-section of the whole population of Moscow.

The following quotation throws a sidelight on this matter of housing:

"For many months the Moscow evening paper Vecheraaya Moskva has been running a daily feature with the unchanging and not very sensational headline 'Moscow Today'—a daily photograph of some big building or row of houses nearing completion. A different site every day but the same old general subject. . . . And they've kept this series running month after month."

Let us put it another way—they have kept it running month after month, without running short of subjects.

Let us put it yet another way—they've been running that series not just month after month but year after year. The quotation is from an article of mine in The Worker in the year 1954!

Soviet housing construction last year was 36 million square meters, additional living space for about four million people. The visiting stocktakers could of course argue that these new houses, too, were for the elite. So could I. It seems to me that the Soviet planners are planning for an elite 200 million strong!

They Canoeed 4850 Miles

TEN young Siberians are hoping to reach Moscow in time for the World Youth Festival opening July 28 after rowing their way on a 4,350-mile, 70-day trip from Novosibirsk to Moscow via rivers, canals and the polar seas.

The first leg of their trip was down the Ob River towards the Arctic Ocean. Then their route lay across the Yamal peninsula through a network of small rivers to the Kara Sea. Further on their course was through the Barents Sea, the White Sea, the White Sea-Baltic canal, the Rybinsk res-

ervoir and in to the Volga and the Moscow canal.

STALINGRAD civic authorities have opened a secondary school in which English will be taught from the first grade, and all the lessons will be taught in English in the upper grades.

The Deputy Mayor of Stalingrad, Anatoly Zhdanyuk, said it was hoped the new school would help to develop friendship and cultural ties with Britain and the United States.

Illinois Labor Merger Can't Duck Rights Issue

CHICAGO.—For a long time, it has been said that there are no longer "bread-and-butter" trade unionists in the labor movement. With the advent of greater acceptance of political action, with the development of a more varied community program on the part of unions, it was felt by many that the days of "pure" trade unions had come to an end.

While it is undoubtedly true that there are very few unions that practice trade unionism in the same old way, the hangovers of the bread-and-butter days still show themselves even today in many ways. There are still trade union leaders, including some in Illinois, who look upon

community activities of labor as a nuisance and a bother.

ONE of the leaders of a conservative craft union recently told your reporter that he is just "an old fashioned trade unionist with none of these new fangled ideas." He typifies some of the leaders who resist labor's announced political action program. The school problems, those dealing with housing are all considered "outside" issues.

These differences in the ranks of some of the most important spokesmen for labor in Illinois get at the heart of what has held up the state merger for the past two years. Will the labor movement move ahead to become a more dynamic and influential

force in the community and state as a whole, or will it pull back in its shell and be just as a "co-ordinating" agency?

One of the toughest, if not the toughest problem, facing the merged Illinois labor movement at its September convention is that of Negro rights. Here, Illinois labor faces a challenge that cannot be ducked, if the merged labor movement is to play its role in helping to unify the state as a whole in support of progressive action.

WHEN the national AFL and CIO merger took place, a major battle centered around the question of Negro officers. This was finally resolved by the election at that time, of two Negroes as

vice-presidents of the merged organization. While there has been much to be desired in the national organization's fight for Negro rights, this initial action was greeted by many.

Will the Illinois merger, with its large unions and its militant Negro membership, meet the pattern set by the national AFL-CIO merger? Will one of the top officers in addition to some vice-presidents of the new state organization include a Negro trade unionist?

As these articles are written, it seems, that the answer to these questions are wide open. The election of Negro trade unionists will by no means guarantee that the new organization will be a militant fighting federa-

tion campaigning for Negro rights. But it will be a strong indication in which direction the new labor federation will be headed on this question.

WITH the large number of Negroes in the hotel and restaurant industry, the steel industry, in the packing plants, as well as in auto, the hod-carriers and others there are undoubtedly strong pressures for adequate Negro representation in the top levels of the merged Illinois state organization. The number of outstanding Negro trade unionists in the state symbolizes the role that Negroes play in the Illinois labor movement.

There are many problems that will, no doubt, deeply concern Illinois trade unionists in the coming months. This is especially true of the Negro trade unionists. While Negro and white trade unionists participated in the historic Springfield mobilizations against the state "right-to-work" law and the proposed anti-picketing law, many noted that a similar demonstration FOR a state FEP was in order.

This however did not take place. Many Negro trade unionists felt quite bitter about this lack of concern on the part of top labor leaders about this most important piece of legislation. Of course the failure of the local unions to make their wishes known, and to organize delegations to Springfield on FEP were noticeable and deplorable.

ANOTHER point of great concern to many unionists, and particularly Negro unionists, is the number of local unions in Illinois that still discriminate against Negroes. There are still many lily-white locals in the Illinois labor movement. In some locals, this is quite blatant and in others it is thinly covered.

Also noted has been the role of the labor movement in community affairs, affecting Negro-white unity. In the continuing housing crisis, will the new merged labor movement speak out and act on the infamous Trumbull Park situations? Will the labor movement speak out for the integration of schools in southern Illinois? Will the new merged labor movement called for an end to Chicago school segregation and jimcrow housing patterns?

These are some of the many questions facing the new merged labor movement. Those who want to go along in the same old way, as in the past, will not help to "fulfill the promise of the merger" for the people of Illinois and the Negro people in particular.

A DYNAMIC leadership, an active rank-and-file, will help to guarantee that Illinois labor will have a leadership of Negro and white that will fight on the issues affecting Negro-white unity. It will help to fight for legislation that bring jobs to the Negro people. It will forcefully intervene to compel all affiliated unions to give equal treatment to all in the ranks of labor.

And of decisive importance, it will play a role to mobilize the pro-labor forces in the entire state to end the housing scandal and other discriminatory practices that are a brake on Negro-white unity.

ARKANSAS SCHOOLS REFUSE TO HALT INTEGRATION PLAN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.

Inflammatory speeches and newspaper ads by the White Citizens Council of Arkansas have failed to halt the integration program of four Arkansas school districts slated to take effect this fall. In addition, five Arkansas school districts already have desegregated.

Of the four new integration programs, three have been adopted on a voluntary basis, in Little Rock, North Little Rock and Fort Smith while a fourth, in Van Buren, will take place through court order.

Among the first of the smaller towns to desegregate was Sen. William J. Fulbright's home town of Fayetteville, seat of the state university and close to the apple orchard country.

Yet Sen. Fulbright, in the present Senate debate on the civil rights bill, has taken the identical position indicated by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) and Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

Here in Little Rock, desegregation, conceived along a staggered program adopted earlier, will go in effect in September in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. It is scheduled to be complete at all levels by 1963.

The NAACP has decided against

any further opposition to the staggered program, which was proposed by the board of education and upheld by Federal District and Appellate courts.

In Fort Smith the school board voted unanimously June 24 to begin integration this fall with 12 Negroes enrolled in the first grade, and next year, the new first-grade classes of whites and Negroes fully integrated. This process will be stepped up until all segregation is ended in all 12 grades.

In Van Buren, just across the river from Fort Smith, the two towns being known as the "Twin Cities" and the "Gateway to the Ozarks" desegregation will begin in the four top grades this September. The eighth grade will eliminate separation of the races in 1958, the seventh in 1960, and all, by 1966, in the plan ordered by the court.

Besides Fayetteville, districts already desegregated include Hoxie, where the Arkansas White Citizens Councils and racist organizers imported from other states were roundly beaten in court action and put under injunction to cease interfering with the school; Charleston, Bentonville, in the heart of the apple country, and Hot Springs, resort town.

Sen. Bennett Says His Proposals to Label Cigarettes Has Wide Backing

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) said today he had received unanimous public support for his bill to require warning labels on cigarette packages to show their "harmful" contents.

Bennett told the Senate he had received more than 100 telegrams and letters since introducing the legislation last week, and "not a single one has been in opposition to it."

Bennett said he agreed with remarks by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky) last week that Congress is "not competent to judge the dangers of cigarettes."

However, Bennett said, "Con-

gress is able to weigh the opinions of those scientific and professional experts who have studied this matter, and their opinion are pretty solidly behind the American Cancer Society report" warning of the high incidence of lung cancer among heavy cigarettes smokers.

"It may be true that the cause-and-effect relationship between cancer and cigarettes is not yet proved—but nobody denied that certain heart ailments are far more common among smokers," Bennett told the Senate.

He said, "it should be sufficient reason for taking the moderate action I have suggested."

2 New Studies Show Increased Peril To Humans from X-Ray Radiation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two new studies prepared for the National Academy of Sciences indicate that dangerous radiation received by human reproductive organs from medical X-rays is greater than previously estimated, but radiation from natural causes may be less.

Academy officials said they regretted that the preliminary findings had "leaked" out before they had been re-checked. They declined further comment.

One study showed that the average person in this country receives a total of 4.6 roentgens exposure to the reproductive organs in the first 30 years of his life. This is about one-third higher than the

three-roentgen estimate published by the National Academy last year, but still only half the Academy's maximum advisable dose.

The second report estimated that radiation from the earth's atmosphere and other natural sources averages 3.1 roentgens for the average American in his first 30 years, compared to last year's estimate of 4.3 roentgens.

(The Academy has recommended that the average person should not, in his first 30 years, receive more than 10 roentgens of radiation to the reproductive organs.)

The studies were made by Dr. John S. Laughlin and Dr. Ira Pullman, of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Research Institute.

Rabbis Urge U.S. Lead World Ban on Bomb

Less than two weeks before the anniversary (Aug. 6) of the bombing of Hiroshima in 1945, the Rabbinical Association of America has urged that the U.S. "wipe out that shame" by leading the world "in our disavowal of nuclear weapons."

The association has released the text of resolutions passed last Wednesday at its second annual convention held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The full text of the resolution on atomic bombs follows:

"We call upon America to lead the world in our disavowal of nuclear weapons as an instrumentality of human warfare. It is not only the testing of these dreadful atomic bombs with their radioactive fallout which endangers humanity's future that we deprecate. It is the very bomb itself that must be banned from military use just as poison gas and biological warfare have been banned by civilized nations. We of America have a special stake in seeking the elimination of this monstrous destroyer, since we were the discoverers of it and we were the first actual users of its ferocious destructibility in the annihilation of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Let us wipe out that shame by urging upon the world its discontinuance and disuse except for peaceful purposes."

Another resolution called for extending recognition to China, declaring that coexistence was not "a moot, theoretical proposition to be discussed pro and con." The Rabbinical Association pointed out, "Whether we like it or not, we are already coexisting now with the Communist half of our one world."

The assembled rabbis hoped that populations of such lands eventually would overthrow their governments, but added a practical note:

"In the meantime cordial relations with China and endeavors to raise her economic level may mean national productivity and prosperity of unprecedented proportions for the American people."

Other resolutions called for increased support for Israel which it described as "a bulwark of strength against encroachment of the Communist masters," for giving refuge to displaced Jews from Egypt and abrogation of the treaty with Saudi Arabia with its discriminatory clauses. The Saudi Arabian resolution took to task the State Department for selling "our American birthright of equality and justice down the river of oil."

Improved Weather Report Provided In Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minneapolis Star has expanded its daily weather report. It now includes a report on the local radiation reading.

On Friday, July 13, for example, the day on which the civil defense test took place, radiation in the air over Minneapolis reached one of the highest readings since the Minnesota health department started keeping records.

The reading of 17 micro-curies was attributed by radiation experts to the heavy rains on the previous morning. They said the rains could have brought down fine dust carrying radiation from recent Nevada atomic tests or even from those reported to be going on in Russia. (The press has reported no recent nuclear explosions in the Soviet Union.)

Collection Agencies Report More Work

The average wage earner is having a tough time paying his debts, according to the American Collectors Association. Latest figures of the ACA, composed of 2,000 collection agencies, show that there has been a general increase throughout the U. S. in the number of persons who have fallen behind in paying for goods bought on credit.

In June 1957, there were 35 percent more repossession and 18 percent more failures either to collect debts or repossess goods than there were in June 1956. The volume of uncollectable debts also increased by 18 percent in dollar value.

The average size of accounts referred to collection agencies varied from a low of \$24.10 in the South Central states (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee) to a high of \$93.91 in the Mountain states (Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming). The South Central states also had the largest number of failures to pay.

15,000 Names on No H-Bomb Test Petitions in City

DETROIT. — With 5,000 signatures against thermonuclear weapons tests delivered to President Eisenhower, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 5461 Brush, has announced that the petition campaign will continue.

A similar campaign is also being conducted by the Quakers. They had 10,000 signatures by last week from Detroit and vicinity.

what's on

SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM invites you to a discussion of The Recent Events in The Soviet Union. Thursday, Aug. 1, 8 P.M. at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Classified Ads

APT WANTED

Gentleman seeks small apt. for year round living in Rockaway. Heated or unheated. Box 2, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

10 PC FISHING OUTFIT w/Horrock's-Ibbotson spinning rod. Reg. \$26.95. SPEC. \$11.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (Bet. 13th & 14th Sts.) OR 3-7819

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3786.

Foes of City Housing Bias Renew Fight for New Law

By MAX GORDON

IT LOOKS as if another tough round of in-fighting over the Browns-Isaacs-Sharkey bill to ban discrimination in private housing is getting under way. For the past couple of weeks, there has been a lull—at least on the surface. Beneath the surface, however, supporters of the bill have been putting unremitting pressure for quick passage on Mayor Wagner and leaders of the City Council.

The other day, the Democratic high command announced that the Council's General Welfare Committee will hold a meeting this coming Tuesday to discuss projected amendments to the bill. It said that interested parties would be invited to join the discussion.

Both Majority Leader Joseph Sharkey (Brooklyn) and Committee Chairman Eric Treulich (D-Queens) have declared they expect the committee to come out with a bill which will be approved by the council in August.

This means, in effect, that the powerful pressure drive organized by the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing to counteract the pressures of the real estate crowd against the bill has convinced the Mayor and the city's Democratic leadership they had better get on with passing the bill.

Passage was blocked last month by an all-out drive by the realty interests.

But these interests are not giving up. The Association of Real Estate Boards has announced it is getting hundreds of thousands of leaflets to be distributed to tenants through its landlord members. The leaflets will give the real estate crowd's version of the bill, and tell the tenants how to write to the Council urging its defeat.

The last time this happened, supporters of the bill were caught napping and the realty crowd's action was effective. Since then, the forty-odd organizations backing the measure through the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing have been getting their memberships into motion.

They will now have to step this up to meet the new real estate offensive.

WHAT ARE the amendments to be considered at Tuesday's General Welfare Committee meeting?

First, there is one which provides for an enforcement agency—the Mayor's Committee on Inter-Group Relations—both to handle the complaints of "aggrieved persons" and to initiate action against discriminators on its motion. The original bill provided for no enforce-

ment agency, but simply left it up to a person facing discrimination to haul the offenders to court. Few are likely to do this.

As regards penalties, the original bill had a maximum penalty of \$500 for those found guilty of discriminating. The amendment provides the enforcement agency can go to court to enforce a finding that discrimination exists. If, after being upheld by the court, its order to end discrimination is still not accepted, the offender faces a contempt of court sentence. This can include a paid term, as well as a fine.

Second, there is an amendment which permits an aggrieved person to go to court himself or herself if the enforcement agency takes too long to make up its mind or if the person is not satisfied with its decision.

Both of these amendments are sponsored and backed by the organizations associated with the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

A third proposed amendment, which would exempt co-operatives from the bill's provisions, is being sharply fought by all supporters of the bill. Aside from the fact that there is no basis for such limitation on the bill's scope, the co-op gimmick can be used by landlords to get around the bill, as they've done in some cases with rent control.

AT A PUBLIC hearing on the bill early in June, former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, speaking for the Communist Party, likewise urged the bill be amended to knock out the present exemption of one- and two-family houses in developments of less than ten. The Communist Party is sticking to its amendment, and will doubtless continue to urge it. Davis also proposed that a ban on political discrimination be included in the bill's scope.

From present indications, there is a strong possibility the bill will be passed next month or immediately thereafter. But this will depend, to a considerable degree, on the ability of supporting organizations to counteract the effects of the real estate drive.

PACIFIST PRAYER VIGIL SET FOR NEVADA SITE OF A-BOMB TESTS

A call for prayer and protest action involving civil disobedience at the site of the bomb tests in Nevada was made public yesterday by Lawrence Scott, coordinator of "Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons." The prayer vigil and action will take place sometime between August 6-9—the period between Hiroshima Day and Nagasaki Day—and will coincide with a bomb test scheduled for August 8.

Religious leaders and peace workers from all parts of the country are expected to come to Nevada to participate. The details of the protest action will be worked out at a conference and workshop in Las Vegas the preceding week-end—August 3-4.

Leaflets explaining the moral issue involved in the continuance of bomb tests will be distributed in Las Vegas and surrounding towns.

The "Call for Non-Violent Action" is signed by 75 ministers, educators, scientists, and writers from various parts of the country. Included among the signers are: Rev. Henry H. Crane, pastor of Central Methodist Church of Detroit; Dorothy Day, Editor of The Catholic Worker; Dr. Mulford Sibley, Professor at the University of Minnesota; Rev. John Nevin Sayre, Secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation; Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmstead, Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; James Bristol, Director of the Community Peace Education program of the American Friends Service Committee; Dr. Homer A. Jack, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Evanston, Illinois.

In part, the Call states, "We are against the production, testing, and use of nuclear weapons by any and all governments. We make no exceptions. We have no faith in policies of military containment and deterrence by mutual terror as a means of bringing peace to the world."

The New York address of the project is: Room 1601, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, and the address in Las Vegas, Nevada is 236 West Utah Avenue.

State Labor Merger Advances — But Slowly

THE 94TH AND MOST likely the last convention of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor has approved the preliminary merger agreement worked out last month with the state CIO, although the AFL delegates acted without vis-

ible enthusiasm and with strong resistance from Teamster and Building Trades affiliates.

State AFL officials were authorized to continue merger talks with the CIO on the basis of the terms tentatively reached at a conference with George Meany, AFL-CIO president, held June 24.

The state CIO executive board is meeting this weekend at Lake Placid to examine the merger situation. The meeting was planned to follow the state AFL convention. The CIO convention will be held August 8 and 9 in New York City.

UNDER THE UNITY agreement arrived at with Meany, leadership would be shared between incumbent AFL and CIO state officials. Thomas Murray, state AFL president, would head the merged state AFL-CIO; Louis Hollander, state CIO president, would become chairman of the 29-member executive board of the new federation; Harold Carno, CIO secretary-treasurer, would hold the same post; as would Harold Hanover, now AFL legislative director.

The AFL would have 15 members on the new board, with 10 coming from the CIO. The combined AFL-CIO would have an estimated membership of 2,500,000, with the AFL providing about 1,500,000 and the CIO the balance.

The Teamsters and Building Trades unions have long been the chief source of resistance to merger in the AFL, nationally as well as in New York.

To avoid an open fight on merger at the AFL convention last week, the 1,500 delegates approved a resolution declaring that the AFL negotiators with CIO "shall under no circumstances recommend or approve a merger agreement between the two state bodies or a constitution of a merged body that does not clearly and unmistakably recognize the full jurisdictional rights of the building and construction craft unions and all other crafts and trades of the State of New York."

THIS RESOLUTION reflects sharp and continuing jurisdictional conflicts between the craft and industrial unions across the country, one of the major internal problems in the AFL-CIO.

Another uncertain factor in the New York merger outlook relates to the AFL-CIO battle with the Teamsters union over the racketeering issue. The AFL-CIO ethical practices committee is due to take up the Teamster case once again Aug. 1. The Teamsters convention will be held in September, with a key issue that of who will take over the leadership with Dave Beck resigning.

There are strong unions in the state AFL pressing for the completion of merger with CIO before the December 1 deadline set by national AFL-CIO. But the Teamsters and Building Trades have long played a dominant role in AFL affairs and there appears to be no assurance yet that the actual unification will take place in the coming months.

which has received the effects of penetrating radiation "is the same as before." He challenged those who claim complete recovery can take place, saying "it may well be that the cell appears to recover, but if it does so it is solely because it has not been put in circumstances requiring its full capability."

Asked afterward if this did not downgrade studies concluding the exposed Marshallese were in good health—a point the AMA Journal now makes again—he said he did not consider that studies made now reveal what will happen. He felt that a passage of years will tell another story.

The "Clean" Bomb



—The Dispatcher

'54 Bikini Fallout Cut Boys' Growth, New Study Discloses

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

BOYS from 3 to 15 years old who received small doses of fallout some 100 miles away from the center of the Bikini H-bomb tested by the U.S. March 1, 1954, were stunted in growth as a result.

This fact is described in detail in a study published in the latest, July 13, issue of The Journal of American Medical Association.

The study is based on examination of "irradiated" and "non-irradiated" inhabitants of the Marshall Islands, made in 1956.

THE STUDY summarized in an article by Dr. Robert A. Conrad of Brookhaven National Laboratory and four military and scientific associates, found that after two years the exposed boys averaged 7.2 pounds lighter, and 2.1 inches shorter than those not exposed. No difference was detected in girls.

Measurements were of nine exposed males between 3 and 15 years of age. No mention was made of comparisons of weight and height of 10 babies born to exposed mothers since the explosion, with babies born to unexposed populations.

The article declares it is "not possible to attach any significance" to the data on the children anyway, because of the small numbers involved and uncertainties of racial characteristics.

THE AMA Journal cited surveys of Japanese children, survivors of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, however, which "noted the retardation of growth and development in the exposed male children, when compared with unexposed . . ."

In "The Effects of Nuclear Weapons," latest official document on the subject, released July 12

by the U.S. Department of Defense and prepared by the Atomic Energy Commission, there appears a section on "Retarded Development of Children," under the general heading, "Late Effects of Nuclear Radiation."

Here is described "a marked increase over normal in the number of stillbirths and in the deaths of newly born and infant children" whose mothers were pregnant at the time of the Aug. 6 and 9, 1945 bombings in Japan. "A study of the surviving children made four or five years later has shown a slightly increased frequency of mental retardation," it adds.

Maldevelopment of the teeth in exposed Japanese children was attributed to injury of the roots. The new AEC-Defense Dept. book mentions a study made in 1952, seven years after the bombings, of children who were from one to 14 years old when irradiated. Compared with unexposed children of the same age they "had somewhat lower average body weight and were less advanced in stature and sexual maturity."

At the fallout hearings, one biologist after another emphasized the delayed visible effects of fallout, and many cited the Japanese studies as showing the increased incidence of leukemia as the years go on—as does the new AEC book.

One of the biologists at the Joint Atomic Energy Committee radiations subcommittee hearings, Dr. E. C. Pollard of Yale University, declared that no living cell

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Yoo-hoo, Connecticut!

WE KNEW summer is a rough time to gather subscriptions or funds but, also, the bills don't know this. They keep piling up, and demanding attention, even when it is 97.2 degrees outside and even hotter inside.

The other day we gathered enough energy to look at the results of both circulation and fund efforts of the past three weeks—since July 1 at this writing—and found that in some areas, our supporters seem to have just melted away.

Connecticut readers came through with a total of just two Worker subs in these three weeks, and not one penny in the Worker's \$100,000 fund drive. Marylanders had two Worker subs also, but they did a full dollar better than Connecticut in

the drive.

From New Jersey came 23 Worker subs, but there was a total of just \$10 for the three weeks in response to our fund appeals. Ohioans sent in 10 Worker subs, and only \$68 in funds.

About the only areas where our supporters sent respectable sums in the fund effort were Chicago, with close to \$1,500 for the three weeks; New England, with more than \$700; and the Queens readers in New York, with something over \$3,500. The three-week total of \$10,700 in the drive was more than \$5,000 short of need, and puts us in a tough spot now.

Summer or no, we need the help of our readers—all of you—to keep going!



HO CHI MINH, president of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on his trip to Czechoslovakia talks with the citizens in a workers' section of Prague.

Predicts Michigan Jobless Toll Will Hit 235,000 Mark

Special to The Worker

DETROIT.—Unemployment will reach 235,000 by August, according to an announcement by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The governor said he will call for an immediate investigation. Action by him is long overdue.

He noted that while manufacturing jobs decreased 50,000 in the auto industry during this season, production equals that of the 1956 model period.

He said that this warranted an inquiry to discover the effects of automation and of other processes which eliminate the jobs of unskilled workers.

The United Auto Workers which

says that more than 150,000 of its members being unemployed throughout the nation and in Canada, reports that some 45,000 people will be effected by the 15,000 layoffs of North American Aircraft workers.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president in charge of aircraft, is demanding severance pay for the 15,000 laid off and government

help in finding jobs for the laid off workers.

INDUSTRY is falsely charging that the "reason" for unemployment here is that Michigan taxes on industry are too high and compel plants to move out, leaving unemployed behind.

The truth is that Michigan is 34th on the list of states when it comes to taxing industry. There are 33 states which tax industry much more than here. Many states have corporation profits taxes; Michigan does not.

Consumers here pay 64 percent of the taxes while industry pays only 14 percent. In the recent State Legislature consumers were slapper with a new cigarette and whisky tax.

YOUR WORKER COLUMNISTS:

ALAN MAX page 4
ABNER BERRY page 5
GEORGE MORRIS page 5
BEN LEVINE page 6
MIKE GOLD page 7
JACK STYLES page 9

New Court Suit Bares School Bias in North

By ABNER W. BERRY

AN ATTACK on school segregation in the North of nationwide significance was seen in the New York State Supreme Court suit brought last week by Mrs. Mae Mallory, 27 Morningside Ave., for the right to enter 12-year-old daughter, Patricia Leola, in Manhattan's Joan of Arc Junior High School.

Mrs. Mallory, who is secretary of the Parents Committee for Better Education in Harlem, is suing to compel the Board of Education to permit her daughter to attend a junior high school outside her district. Under the board's zoning system jim-crow patterns in housing are extended to the schools.

Patricia, who plans to go to college and become a dietician, was assigned for the coming term to P.S. 88, a junior high school at 114th St. and Seventh Ave., which is virtually all-Negro. Mrs. Mallory sought to enroll Patricia at Joan of Arc Junior High School, 93rd St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.,

which is interracial. She was turned down on the ground that the school is outside her district.

MRS. MALLORY'S attorney, Paul B. Zuber, who is chairman of the Parents Committee for Better Education, last Wednesday served papers on Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William Jansen. The petition is scheduled to be filed in the State Supreme Court next Wednesday, July 31.

Charging that P.S. 88 was an inferior school as well as segregated, Mr. Zuber said the suit was based on the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.

The suit highlights three years of hemming and hawing by the Board of Education on school desegregation in New York City.

Patricia Mallory was a nine-year-old student in a Harlem elementary school in 1954 when then president of the New York City Board of Education, Col. Arthur Levitt, announced as the board's objective complete compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision. But three years later Patricia, after completing her elementary school work, was assigned to what is admitted by the Board to be an inferior school with virtually a 100 percent Negro attendance.

The school to which Patricia was assigned was formerly Wadleigh High School. Old timers in the community can remember the fight put up by parents of Wadleigh students in the late 1930's against a curriculum meant to prepare Negro girls as domestic servants.

SINCE those days Wadleigh, along with all other schools in the city, has a common curriculum with other city schools—but Wadleigh's inferiority persists. It persists in the fact that the Board of Education has devised a means of getting around the special problems of areas like Harlem and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant by abolishing standards of pupil performance.

The standard is now geared to what the teacher establishes as the "mental level" of the class. Classes in schools like Wadleigh Junior High School and other schools in the Harlem area are judged to have low "mental levels."

It is this standardless system that has made it possible for the school to turn out classes year after year in Harlem in which only some two percent could qualify for further academic training. This writer asked a school teacher in what way does such a system harm a student. And was told:

"Children attending Harlem schools are for the most part a few steps behind those children attending schools where there is a majority of white students. This is due to many factors—inferior teachers, absence of standards and so forth.

"If the child's education is a continuation of his experience in elementary school, then by the age of 15 he is damaged beyond repair."

THE TEACHER was asked

for an explanation of the phrase "damaged beyond repair". She thought a moment and responded with slow deliberation:

"Why, by that time the life pattern is set. School has just been to him a chore, a place where he was sent to be kept off the streets. His studies, if they can be called that, have not given him aspirations, nor have they established for him a way of life. In fact, he has gotten no basic understanding of life and his place in it and therefore cannot be reached with what would be ordinarily stimulating to a student who had been educated rather than having been kept in school until age and time released him."

THE school board knows this, for back on June 21, 1954, according to a report by the Public Education Association, then board president Levitt suggested:

1. That there is a serious teacher turnover in schools which are populated primarily by Negro and Puerto Rican children.

2. That there is a discrepancy between the number of classes for the mentally retarded and the intellectually gifted in these same schools.

3. That educational standards are lower in Negro and Puerto Rican schools and that facilities are inadequate.

4. That school officials have on occasion been guilty of gerrymandering school districts to the disadvantage of Negro and Puerto Rican children.

Since that time there has been a flurry of statements and maneuvers behind the lines, but no action that would affect the education and future of Patricia Mallory and the thousands of other Patricias who are forced by school zoning to attend inferior schools.

THE immediate step taken by the Board of Education to meet the situation outlined by the PEA report was the adoption of plans to raise the standards in the admitted sub-standard schools. This was immediately recognized as the New York version of the "separate but equal" doctrine.

The plan was to get experienced teachers as volunteers to (Continued on Page 9)

inside THE WORKER

Leader of 4½ million Negroes raps H-test—page 10
Kasper and the Senate—page 4

Soviet production up 10 percent over last year—page 4

Liberties' group bares brutality at Marine base—page 9

What Reuther sees that Meany doesn't—page 5

Jazz goes to Newport—page 3

68 percent of aged have less than \$1,000—page 3

Ford beltline—page 8

Minneapolis Labor Is First City Body To Urge H-Test Ban

MINNEAPOLIS — By the action of its last meeting the Minneapolis AFL Central Labor Union has become the first city central body in the United States to call for the banning of the H-bomb tests. Decrying the "glib talk on clean and dirty bombs", the CLU "resolved" that:

• "Nuclear bomb tests should be called off until all hazards to mankind have been determined and controlled, and thus allay the fears of our people."

• For "governments to continue in nuclear bomb testing in face of the evidence that does exist, is to gamble with the health and well-being of those now alive, and worse, with the welfare and future existence of the human race."

• "The President of the United States and those designated by him (should) give forthright and dynamic leadership in securing international agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests, and continue efforts until the nations of the world are convinced of its wisdom."

• Minnesota's representatives in Washington should "do all within their power so that the research presently being done on peacetime uses of atomic energy be directed to the safety and well-being of human beings today and of the future."

Teamsters union publications on the West Coast have taken up the stop-the-tests cry. An editorial, which originally appeared in the Washington (state) Teamsters, was reprinted by the Southern California Teamsters under the heading: "Ike Notwithstanding, the Time Has Come to Call a Halt to Atomic Bomb Testing."

In Los Angeles, United Auto Workers local 230 unanimously called for a ban on the tests.

The longshoremen's newspaper on the West Coast saw in the "clean" bomb propaganda the use of the "Madison Avenue tactic" to "offset the growing public opinion which has brought a clamor for immediate end to bomb testing here, there and everywhere." The Dispatcher, official organ of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said editorially in its July 5 issue that "the full impact of the dangers facing us in continued testing of A and H bombs and the possible test to come of the horrendous cobalt bomb had not hit us" until they had read the letter of Dr. Schweitzer, warning of the dangers of H-bomb testing.

Hogs Get Cream

Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, disclosed recently that the giant corporations are getting an ever larger share of the war contracts business.

During the first eight months of the present fiscal year (from July 1, 1956 to Feb. 28, 1957): Small and moderate-size firms, which make up 95 percent of all the companies in the U. S., received only 16.7 percent of the Government's \$12.7 billion defense contracts.

Corporate giants, which make up 5 percent of all firms, received 83.3 percent of the contracts.

Sparkman told a Boston audience that big corporations are "lapping up the cream while small business firms are wasting away on a diet of skim milk."

Bomb Cleansing

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY, Minnesota Democrat, told the Senate last week:

"The talk, for example, about creating a clean bomb is the kind of language which plays right into the hands of Mr. Khrushchev, and makes us look ridiculous. It is an absurdity of monumental proportions. If anyone should be creating a clean bomb, it is the Soviet Union. More important, the people of the world can only look upon our claim to be continuing large nuclear tests in order to perfect a clean bomb with skepticism and doubt. They know that if it ever came to all-out war with large nuclear weapons it would be a war to the very death, and the largest and dirtiest and most terrible weapons would be employed."

Soviet Labor Ask U.S. Unions Back H-Ban

THE TRADE UNIONS of the Soviet Union have appealed to those of the U. S. and of Britain to help "rid the world of the dangers of atomic war."

In a statement printed July 8, in Pravda, Soviet Communist Party newspaper, they asked the "trade unions and the working people of all countries, and primarily, of the U. S. and Britain, to exert every effort to put an immediate stop to the tests of all types of nuclear weapons."

"The working people of the Soviet Union," they said, "are alarmed over the continuing tests of nuclear weapons, the armaments race and the stockpiling of greater quantities of nuclear arms, which contain the threat of an atom war of annihilation."

The Soviet working people and trade unionists they said, "demand that an agreement be reached at once between the great powers on the termination of nuclear weapon tests."

They condemned the governments of the U.S. and Britain for refusing to accept the Soviet proposals, and for "setting up new obstructions" to a ban on bomb tests.

Meany Is Very Patient, 5 Years Is But a Day

FIVE YEARS after he first became aware of dubious financial practices in the United Textile Workers top officials, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, announced last week that he would ask for a full-dress investigation by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Meany's statement was made to the Senate rackets committee after Sen. John McClellan, committee chairman, had declared that UTW officials had used union funds to purchase lush homes.

Meany's excuse for comparative inaction of the AFL, of which the UTW had been a part prior to the labor merger, was that it had not been AFL policy to interfere in the internal affairs of its member unions.

Involvement of the UTW officials makes it the sixth union in which corruption by the national leadership has been uncovered. The others are the laundry, distillery, carpenters, bakers and Allied workers.

ANTHONY VALENTE, UTW president, and Lloyd Klenert, its

secretary-treasurer, are accused of having used \$57,000 of union funds to purchase homes in Kensington, Md.

Meany told the Senate committee that in 1952 he had submitted the question of the UTW's finances to the AFL executive council, which named a 3-man subcommittee to explore the situation. The subcommittee allegedly gave an adverse report.

The Textile union's executive board declared in January 1953 that there was no connection between the purchase of the homes and the union's finances.

After this "complete white-wash," as Meany described it, the AFL dropped the subject.

THE McClellan committee's next step in its smear-labor campaign will begin on Tuesday, when it moves into the alleged connections between Teamster union officials and John Dioguardi, alias Johnny Dio, New York hoodlum. Dioguardi is under indictment of charges of conspiracy in the acid-blinding of columnist Victor Riesel. His trial has been postponed indefinitely because two gangsters already convicted and in prison refuse to talk.

The Dio hearings are likely to sour the victory which James Hoffa, Teamsters vice president, won when he was acquitted last week of bribery charges in Washington. Hoffa had been charged in Washington with having bribed John Cye Cheasty to serve as a spy for him on the McClellan committee. An attempt will undoubtedly be made to show that links exist between Dio and Hoffa.

Hoffa's supporters felt that his acquittal put him back in the running for the seat of Dave Beck, Teamster president.

Let's Not Be Distracted



— The York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily

DONATIONS

The following donations to the Worker fund drive were received during the week of July 16-22:

A Kelly, New York, \$10; Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Committee, \$100; Detroit, \$75; Rochester, Minn., \$1; Lynn, Mass., \$5.
Summer resort friends, \$100; Brooklyn, East New York, \$40; Harlem Reader, \$7.50; Sam, Bronx, \$5; Van Cortlandt area, Bronx, \$25.
FEN, New York, \$2; Chicago reader, \$1; Kew Gardens, \$5; Northeast Bronx group, \$125; New England Freedom of the Press Committee, \$400.
Philadelphia, \$5; New Bedford, New Bedford, Mass., \$1; Manhattan, \$420; Yella, Manhattan, \$25; Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, \$150.
West Side, Manhattan, \$5; Jack Styles, \$27.50; Richmond, Ind., \$2; Chicago, \$11.
Bronx, \$10; Anacortes, Wash., \$20; New York artist, \$10; Kew Gardens readers, \$14.50.

A New Excuse (No. 43) for Arms Talks Slow-Down

Secretary of State Dulles went on the air last Monday to explain the Administration's policy on disarmament. It needs a lot of explaining. Dulles, the ex-corporation lawyer, tried to persuade the court of public opinion how much time and effort is required to accomplish so little.

As far as reducing conventional armaments is concerned, Dulles said the problem is "so complex that it is not possible to arrive at dependable equations." Later on, however, he said that "it is possible to reduce to some degree" conventional weapons. What his opinion is on this subject depends on which paragraph you listen to or read.

THE Administration's concrete proposals, as presented by Dulles, are:

• An inspection system, combining aerial inspection and ground control.

• A threefold approach to nuclear weapons: a) a moratorium on production of fissionable materials for such weapons; b) gradual reductions of present A and H-bomb stockpiles through transfers to peaceful uses; c) halting tests for about 10 months.

(However, in the very next paragraph Dulles said: "Until we see

serious proof that the Soviets really mean arms limitation, our safety primarily depends on having the best weapons, large and small, that we can develop. This means continued testing.")

• A first-step reduction of armed forces to 2,500,000 men each for the United States and the Soviet Union. (At present there are 2,790,000 men in the U.S. armed forces. Secretary of Defense Wilson last week ordered the number reduced by 100,000.)

• Cooperation in assuring that "outer space missiles would be used exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes."

To which Dulles added: "Until we have proof of the Soviet seriousness," etc., etc.

Of course, what Dulles failed to tell his listeners was that in many parts of the world most people think the burden of proof is on the United States.

THE day after the Dulles speech came a commentary via one of the State Department's most reliable pipelines, James Reston of

the New York Times. According to Reston, the Administration is moving toward disarmament at such dizzying speed that it is way ahead of Congress and "public understanding and support."

This is the latest excuse for the elaborate dragging of feet by the U.S. delegation at the UN disarmament negotiations in London, which are now in their fifth month. (A few weeks ago, you'll remember, it was the need to get the agreement of the allies that was supposedly slowing things up.)

The argument that Congress is lagging far behind the Administration on disarmament is not too strong in view of the fact that the chief foreign policy spokesman of the majority party in Congress, Sen. Mike Mansfield, in a statement on July 13, called for suspending the bomb tests, cutting down the military establishment and developing a fresh approach to the Soviet Union in order to end the cold war.

As for the American people, several weeks ago the Gallup poll reported that 63 percent favored ending the tests if all other nations, including the USSR, did likewise.

AMONG other highlights on the

international scene were the following.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser opened Egypt's first parliament since the 1952 revolt which ended the monarchy and set up the present regime. In his speech Nasser said that one of the first measures the 350-man National Assembly will be asked to approve will be the first stage of the construction of the Aswan high dam, designed to improve the conditions of the poverty-stricken masses. Nasser set as his goal the eradication of imperialism and feudalism.

The New York Times report (July 23) refers to the members of the National Assembly as elected from "handpicked" candidates. Undoubtedly the Egyptian election earlier this month left much to be desired from the democratic standpoint.

However, the same Times article also states:

"Missing from the new parliament were the big landowners and pashas who once dominated Egyptian politics. In their place were small landowners, village mayors and sheikhs and, for the first time in Egypt's history, two women delegates."

INCOMPLETE returns from

elections for provincial and regional councils in central Java, Indonesia, show the Communist Party leading. The Communists have already won an absolute majority in 12 cities and constituencies, including Semarang, the provincial capital.

NEARLY two years after the overthrow of the Peron dictatorship the people of Argentina will go to the polls for the first time this Sunday, July 28. They will elect delegates to a constituent assembly that will write a new constitution.

Shortly before the election the semi-dictatorial provisional government of General Aramburu yielded to nationwide pressure and lifted the state of siege that had been in force with brief interruptions since the period of World War II. Most — though not all — political prisoners were also released.

The Communist Party, ruled off the ballot several months ago, regained its legal rights in time to put up a large number of candidates. Among them is Rubens Iscaro, outstanding trade union leader, who was released from jail in the recent amnesty.—A.B.M.

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By VIRGINIA GARDNER

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Maldevelopment of the teeth in exposed Japanese children was attributed to injury of the roots. The new AEC-Defense Dept. book mentions a study made in 1952, seven years after the bombings, of children who were from one to 14 years old when irradiated. Compared with unexposed children of the same age they "had somewhat lower average body weight and were less advanced in stature and sexual maturity."

At the fallout hearings, one biologist after another emphasized the delayed visible effects of fallout, and many cited the Japanese studies as showing the increased incidence of leukemia as the years go on—as does the new AEC book.

One of the biologists at the Joint Atomic Energy Committee radiations subcommittee hearings, Dr. E. C. Pollard of Yale University, declared that no living cell which has received the effects of penetrating radiation "is the same as before." He challenged those who claim complete recovery can take place, saying "it may well be that the cell appears to recover, but if it does so it is solely because it has not been put in circumstances requiring its full capability."

Asked afterward if this did not downgrade studies concluding the exposed Marshallese were in good health—a point the AMA Journal now makes again—he said he did not consider that studies made now reveal what will happen. He felt that a passage of years will tell another story.

\$125,000 City Street For Mere \$15,000!

DETROIT. — Would you like to buy a city street worth \$125,000 for \$15,000? Just a minute till we look you up in Who's Who and Dun & Bradstreet. Oh, sorry, brother. You're not the type.

Now it's a different matter with the exclusive Detroit Athletic Club. The City Council has agreed to sell Cross St. between John R and Randolph (worth \$125,000 or so) to the Detroit Athletic Club for \$15,000. The 8,500 square feet of public property will then be converted into a private parking lot for Who's Who Knows Who!

And while we're on the subject of favors for the few, Detroit will make use of an outright federal grant of \$2,600,000 and a federal loan of \$1,300,000 to beautify the 38-block Mack - Concord project and then sell the cleared land to private developers.

Here's another: A majority of the City Council reportedly favors urging the owners of the Gately Building at Wayne and Michigan to accept \$250,000 so that the structure can be torn down to make way for a traffic island plus five trees. The Streets and Traffic Department says the island is not necessary for traffic purposes—but after all, what's \$250,000 if it goes to the "right people?"

HIT CITY PRICE FIX IN CORKTOWN

DETROIT. — Does the city have a right to condemn property and fix an arbitrary price on it for resale to private industry?

M. Schmidt of Goodells thinks not. In a letter to the July 17 Free Press, on the Corktown situation, he maintains that such condemnation and price-fixing is justifiable only when the property is to be turned over for public use. He proposes that Corktown owners band together to sell or lease their property to the highest bidder—and not simply accede to an arbitrary decision on the value of property now coveted by certain private interests because of the coming St. Lawrence Seaway advantages.

End Hell Bomb Tests, Says Ford Local in Canada

WINDSOR. — "Change in Policy for Prosperity with Peace." That's the heading on the PAC column in the current "Ford Facts," organ of UAW Local 200 here.

The column attributes the Liberal defeat in last month's Canadian elections to the Federal government's failure to accept responsibility for the increasing unemployment; its lack of concrete proposals to market Canada's products on the world market (coupled with increased imports of consumer goods from the U. S.); and "the heavy burden of taxation resulting from the unnecessarily overbalanced defense budget" and inadequate social security expenditure.

Labor must urge changes in policy on the new Conservative Government, the PAC column says, including these points:

- Increased old age pensions.
- Immediate cuts in defense spending to make more money available for social security measures.
- Sell to foreign markets now restricted.
- Stop the sellout to Wall Street of Canada's abundant natural wealth, and encourage Canadian development of same.
- Support world public opinion in calling a halt to the A and H-bomb tests.



Sen. McNamara Blasts Police State Control

(Reprinted from "UE News")

WASHINGTON. — Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich) has blasted the recommendations of the Commission of Government Security as containing "many elements of police state control."

The recommendations would bring together all the "security" and "loyalty" programs under a central super-agency. Intended supposedly to make these programs fairer, they actually would eliminate some restrictions, as on wire-tapping, which are in effect now. They would extend also the industrial "security" program which has been used by employers to blacklist militant union members.

The Michigan Senator charged that the recommendations "seem to contain many serious threats to individual liberties." Coming on the heels of Supreme Court decisions which cracked down on some of the worst abuses against American liberties McNamara saw the proposals as being "in sharp conflict with the reawakened desires of the American people to fight back against an insidious encroachment of their liberty."

"We need fewer restrictions on the individuals," he declared, not more.

Sen. McNamara pointed to the recommendations for a central security agency, extension of industrial "security," more reactionary passport controls and legalization of wire-tapping as being especially dangerous.



SPECIAL UAW CONVENTION—There's pros and cons on seating local prexies and shop chairmen besides the regular delegates at the UAW's special February convention. The pros says the more participating in adopting the '58 demands the merrier. The cons feel it may be a way to reduce the voting strength of the 2,000 rank and file delegates. What do you think?

A FOUR-DAY 26-hour week at no reduction in pay has been granted office workers, members of Office Employees Local 42, by UAW Local 15 (Fleetwood). . . . A shorter work week has been adopted by AFL Cooks and Chefs and Bartenders Locals, but the Waiters and Waitresses haven't decided if they can forego the sixth day of tips.

BUICK local's seniority agreement "is not adequate to cope" with present layoffs, according to Otis "Jim" Bishop, president of UAW Local 599. He wants it re-negotiated. . . . Bishop also charges management with imposing "unbearable penalties and resorting to intimidation" in Factory 10 to enforce speeded-up work standards.

LABOR DAY plans are being mapped jointly by representatives of the Wayne County CIO and AFL.

IN TRAVERSE CITY the city council—over labor objections—passed an ordinance prohibiting mass picketing. . . . Seems the Cherry Growers Inc. was terribly embarrassed in front of tourists last year when CIO-organized cherry pickers went on strike for wage increases.

IN BIG RAPIDS UAW shop steward Edward J. Schroeder led a field of seven candidates to win a post on the Board of Education. Direct labor participation in school boards can carry a lot of weight when it comes to combatting the big business propaganda regularly dished out to the students as "truth."

THE 25th state AFL-CIO merger has just been voted in Washington. What's the hitch in Michigan?

AN IMPARTIAL study of Michigan taxes—proposed by Gov. Williams—is being blocked by GOP legislators. The Michigan CIO News says the Republican salons are fighting the proposal "since they know that such a private committee would not turn up facts pleasant to large corporations."

HELEN AND CARL WINTER attended the unveiling last Sunday of a memorial to Helen's father, Alfred Wagenknecht. The granite block—bearing this inscription, a favorite with Lenin: ". . . to the greatest cause . . . the liberation of mankind"—is placed alongside the Haymarket martyrs' monument in the Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago. Wagenknecht, founding secretary of the Communist Labor Party in 1919, was the son of a refugee from Bismark's exceptional anti-socialist laws in Germany.

A TEMPORARY injunction was granted 77-year-old Flint taxpayer Guy L. Odle to stop city officials—including all nine commissioners—from taking trips to New York and Mackinac Island at taxpayers' expense. The City had voted \$500 for commissioners to attend the U. S. Conference of Mayors in New York and \$300 to meet with the Michigan Municipal League at Mackinac Island. Other officials were to receive "actual expenses." Odle's suit charged it was extravagant, unnecessary, unreasonable and illegal for 13 city officials to get what "amounts to a paid vacation."

SEVERAL States Attorneys General have come to the defense of the U. S. Supreme Court's recent civil rights decisions. A statement by Pennsylvania's Deputy Attorney General Joseph L. Donnelly blasted "the angry, hysterical and unwarranted attacks" on the Court.

Any word yet from Michigan's Attorney General???

'Grand Old Man' Bill McKie Is 81

DETROIT. The best birthday gift would be Belated 81st birthday greetings to purchase a few copies of that (July 19) to Bill McKie from the fine biography by Phil Bolonsky, staff of the Michigan Worker. "Brother Bill McKie" (copies available at Berenson Bookstore, 2419 to "the grand old man" of Ford Grand River) and give them to friends. The story of this stalwart UAW Local 600 can address him at his home, 15724 Turner (he saw to it that his recent hospitalization was brief.)

Harvester Lays Off More Here

CHICAGO—Last week, the International Harvester Company had a large booth at the Chicago-Land Fair for the purpose of "helping to attract a half-million workers to the new job opportunities in Chicago."

This week, International Harvester cut the work force at its plants "due to lagging sales of industrial tractors."

About 200 workers at the

Tractor Works in Chicago have been ordered not to report back to work at the end of the annual two-week vacation period which ends July 29.

The plant at 2600 W. 31st normally employs 3,952 persons.

Last month, the work force at Harvester's Melrose Park Works declined by 561 persons. A spokesman estimated that about 450 were laid off.

Editor Gets Lovejoy Award For Supporting Integration

CARBONDALE, Ill.—The editor of the Clinton (Tenn.) Courier-News, who advocated racial integration of schools despite abuse by a large element of his community, today was named recipient of the 1957 Elijah P. Lovejoy Award for Courage in Journalism.

Horace V. Wells Jr., received an inscribed plaque at the third annual National Conference of Weekly Newspaper Editors sponsored by the Department of Journalism at Southern Illinois University.

The award was presented by

Dr. Howard R. Long, department chairman, who praised Wells for "his realistic devotion to the principles of law and order" while "subjected to the scorn and abuse of a large element in his community."

Emerging as a leader of the anti-extremist forces, Wells constantly stressed the necessity of obeying the law. Repeated attempts were made to boycott his newspaper; his family was threatened, and a dynamite charge was set off near his home.

Worth Repeating

"The Federal Government seems to have unlimited funds for an utterly fantastic giveaway armament program. Why not cut down a little on this highly dubious generosity and provide some medical and hospital protection for millions of deserving Americans who otherwise will have none whatever?"

"... For a long time I have been saying that we are engaged in an enormously expensive and shockingly wasteful armaments program, not so much for defense as to provide fabulous profits to the munitions makers and all-important shots in the arm to a sick capitalistic economy."

"On July 8, one of our daily newspapers carried a very significant article on the subject. It stated that the jobs of 15 million workers in this country are now dependent on fantastic government spending for war materials. It stated that the existence and continuance of the cold war is of the utmost concern."

"The article stated that any substantial reduction in 'defense' spending would immediately bring on widespread unemployment and devastating depression."

"But rather than intelligent efforts to develop a peacetime economy and utilize for human needs the vast abundance of a new era, we may well expect a continuance of torrents of insulting and deadly hate and fear propaganda."

CHARLES C. LOCKWOOD,
East Side Shopper, July 18

15,000 Names on No H-Bomb Test Petitions in City

DETROIT. — With 5,000 signatures against thermonuclear weapons tests delivered to President Eisenhower, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 5461 Brush, has announced that the petition campaign will continue.

A similar campaign is also being conducted by the Quakers. They had 10,000 signatures by last week from Detroit and vicinity.

Flint Jobless at New High

Seek Emergency Aid

FLINT. — The Mayor's Unemployment Study Committee last week recommended several voluntary schemes to the City Commission to alleviate the mounting unemployment problem here. Sixteen thousand were reported unemployed — 10.9 percent of the work force — not including those laid off recently for inventory.

The Committee—which is chaired by Arthur Edmunds of the Urban League and includes management, labor and public representatives—apparently accepted the City Attorney's opinion that a municipality cannot enact a moratorium on debts. However, it recommended that a voluntary Arbitration Committee be set up to deal with tenant and debtor problems as long as the critical unemployment situation lasts.

It suggested that the Welfare Committee be asked to handle emergency requests for assistance and that the surplus food program be expanded to help persons unemployed and drawing benefits.

A further recommendation was that the city's public works and capital improvement programs be examined immediately in an effort to provide work for the jobless.

Whether or not this is really a temporary emergency remains to be seen. Recently the Flint Journal—always faithful interpreter of the General Motors viewpoint—ran a banner headline announcing that GM was about to sell GM's foreign-made cars here. If GM

McClellan Committee Shifts to Sinister Plan to Smear UAW

DETROIT. — The shift by the Senate McClellan Committee from smearing the Teamsters' Union to smearing the uncorrupted UAW came as no surprise to readers of this paper.

Urging a housecleaning against racketeering by labor itself and not housewrecking by Congress, the National Committee of the Communist Party some months ago said:

"Hardly had the first week of the McClellan hearings passed than members of the committee and well known foes of labor generally, raised the cry for new anti-labor laws and for a renewed effort to obtain enactment of 'right to scab' laws in the major industrial states, as had already happened in Indiana, and for restriction of political activity by labor."

Another aim of the Senate Committee, the party indicated, was to create the atmosphere for railroad ing through Congress the placing of unions under the anti-trust laws and to prohibit industry-wide bargaining. And all this comes on the eve of the UAW's 1958 contract bargaining for shorter hours with higher wages which may require a tough strike struggle against employer resistance.

UAW president Walter P. Reuther commenting on the McClellan Committee's shift to the UAW said:

"Yesterday's decision by the committee to broaden its activities into the field of political activities and secondary boycotts (the Kohler strike) is a result of pressure from certain Republican Senators hostile to the labor movement, who fear that the overwhelming section of the labor movement which is clean and free of corruption, including the UAW, could not be smeared by an investigation into racketeering and other unethical or illegal practices."

Reuther named the Republican Senators as "Mundt, Curtis, Goldwater, who have taken up, where the late Senator McCarthy left off."

Although charging that the aim

of these Senators was to "smear honest unions," Reuther said: "The UAW's policy of cooperation with the committee is not altered."

The UAW, Reuther indicated, has nothing to hide in regards to its political education program due for trial in the federal courts in November or its three-year-old Kohler strike conducted by "brave and gallant workers."

The UAW "cooperate with the committee" policy is based on the assumption that McClellan, Mundt, et al, will merely investigate the true facts in the Kohler and union political action situations. But what if the committee starts a fishing expedition into the socialist and radical backgrounds of the Reuther and Mazey brothers?

IF THIS should happen, some Left UAW forces here declare, Reuther may be confronted with the need for using the Fifth Amendment as an essential defense measure to safeguard the UAW in such smearing probes. It was only recently that the UAW changed its 1954 policy that no UAW member or union employer will have his status with the union jeopardized as a result of his use of the Fifth Amendment before Congressional witchhunt committees.

In recent decisions the U. S. Supreme Court backed the unhindered use of the Fifth Amendment as being consistent with the innocence of accused persons.

The Associated Press, in revealing the McClellan Committee "strategy shift," said:

"The expanded agenda, including the investigations of union and company political activities, seemed at creating background for eventual amendment of the Taft-Hartley labor relations law."

A worsened Taft-Hartley law is the aim.

The reference to investigating the "companies" should be taken

with a grain of salt. The McClellan Committee has steered clear from looking into company racketeering or political action.

President Reuther said:

"In 1956 three American families

—the duPonts, the Rockefellers and the Pews—contributed more to their political favorites than the entire labor movement combined contributed to political campaigns in that year."

Ford Local Supports Patrick for Council

DETROIT. — UAW Ford Local 600's General Council voted unanimously that the Wayne CIO Council be urged to endorse the young Negro leader William Patrick in his race for the Detroit Common Council.

Local 600 president Carl Stelato, commenting on the decision in Ford Facts, said:

"Mr. Patrick is a young man who, in our opinion, if elected to the Detroit Common Council, will serve admirably to the advantage of all the people of the city."

With the deadline for filing for city elections July 27, it was not known at press time whether the big-vote-getting Cora Brown would enter the race for the council or not. Previously another Negro woman, Beatrice Johnson, backed by forces in the Urban League, had entered the council race.

William Patrick, besides his expected labor endorsements, has important backing in the Negro community. The effective vote-getting

group around former State Senator Charles Diggs, Sr., has swung him its support. The Cotillion Club made the first \$1,000 donation to the Patrick campaign. Outstanding Democrats like Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr., as well as important GOP figures in the community are affiliated with this club.

The Local 600 Council decision pinpoints the need for labor and Negro voters uniting to assure the victory of a Negro and other labor-endorsed candidates in the September non-partisan primaries. Unity conferences that formalize the Negro-labor alliance in the elections could get results.

At present time it was still a toss-up whether Councilman Ed Connor would file for the Mayor's race. GOP and Board of Commerce forces are hoping Connor stays out of the race. Then besides backing Mirianni for Mayor they'll put another candidate in the primary race, hoping to make sure that whomever wins in the finals is their man.

Blame Company Greed for Ford Rouge Worker's Death

DEARBORN. — "Faulty equipment and company greed" caused the terrible death of Ford worker Charles Kadian, according to the Dearborn Engine Plant column in last week's Ford Facts.

Reporters Paul Boatin and Francis Jamieson tell how Kadian and two other workers on July 5 were "positioning a load of sheet steel for the Station Wagon fuel tank on the Daily Press Feed Table."

"The table," they relate, "was old and the glide rollers were rusty and weak. Unexpectedly, three rollers broke—the five-ton load of steel went down between the feed

table and the press, causing the table to fly back. . . . Brother Kadian was slammed against a building column with a piece of angle iron puncturing his liver and the table crushing his chest."

"And thus," they conclude, "another worker's life is snuffed out by faulty equipment and company greed."

On July 13 another Ford Rouge worker met a horrible death. A tiny item in the Detroit News reveals that Louis Ferrilla, 47, "was pinned between a crane and a pile of steel in the yard at the plant."

Slum Landlords Gain

DETROIT. — "The slum landlord is the real beneficiary of the city's current policy of spurning Federal aid for slum clearance."

So charged Ruth Haney, chief of the East Side Shopper's City-County Bureau.

The city, she writes, could get federal funds to pay two-thirds of the cost of remodeling the blighted 240-acre Milwaukee-Junction area, could do the job in three-five years, and could soon recover its share in the cost through added tax revenues from increased property values.

Instead, the job is to be staggered over 18 years, with only \$300,000 in the budget this year—and slum landlords continue to make hay by charging high rents for unfit homes, while paying low taxes.

According to Charles A. Blessing, secretary-director of the City

Plan Commission, the city could obtain federal funds for renewal of about 1,300 acres like Milwaukee-Junction. This would mean thousands of jobs now, and more in the future when new plants are attracted to the renewed areas.

"Even with Federal aid," Mrs. Haney writes, "removal of obsolete buildings is a long range program. Other things can be done now if people become informed and work together."

"The economic problem will continue to be a No. 1 issue for months to come. We are heading into a period of increasing unemployment and depressed business conditions. Maybe that will be the stimulus to action."

"People were demanding action six months ago. Finally, a City Council committee was established to deal primarily with industrial redevelopment. It is still in the organizational stage. Its scope should be widened immediately."

"To date, the United Auto Workers have been the leading spokesmen for constructive programs, to deal not only with the physical problems of major industrial sites, but also with the human problems of the man who wants a job and the retail businessman who wants to stay in business."

Hearing Aug. 6 on 9 Arrested In Cop Raid on Street Meeting

DETROIT. — A hearing will be held at 9 a.m., Aug. 6, in Municipal Judge O'Hara's court in the case of nine persons arrested on July 24 when police brutally attacked a religious street meeting at Hastings and Livingstone.

Attorney Brown of the NAACP and attorney Harold Norris will defend the nine, who are variously charged with resisting an officer, assault and battery and inciting to riot. The local American Civil Lib-

erties Union is expected to provide co-counsel.

At issue is the key question of free speech and assembly.

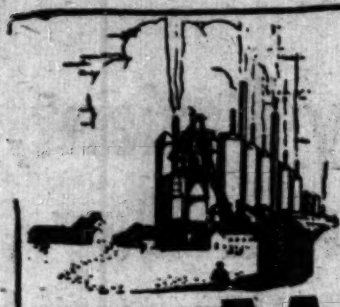
Can police arbitrarily limit meetings to those for which they choose to issue permits?

Can they go beyond their duty—as defined by courts—of regulating traffic and keeping order?

Certainly no justification can be found for the violent attack on this peaceful street meeting of a Muslim

sect, nor can Detroit's citizens be complacent while Commissioner Piggins praises the policemen who beat up four participants so thoroughly that they required hospital treatment.

Labor and the Negro people will be watching the Aug. 6 hearing on what amounts to a crude frame-up in an obvious attempt to intimidate Detroit's Negro population.



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Yoo-hoo, Connecticut!

WE KNEW summer is a rough time to gather subscriptions or funds but, also, the bills don't know this. They keep piling up, and demanding attention, even when it is 97.2 degrees outside and even hotter inside.

The other day we gathered enough energy to look at the results of both circulation and fund efforts of the past three weeks—since July 1 at this writing—and found that in some areas, our supporters seem to have just melted away.

Connecticut readers came through with a total of just two Worker subs in these three weeks, and not one penny in the Worker's \$100,000 fund drive. Marylanders had two Worker subs also, but they did a full dollar better than Connecticut in

the drive.

From New Jersey came 23 Worker subs, but there was a total of just \$10 for the three weeks in response to our fund appeals. Ohioans sent in 10 Worker subs, and only \$68 in funds.

About the only areas where our supporters sent respectable sums in the fund effort were Chicago, with close to \$1,500 for the three weeks; New England, with more than \$700; and the Queens readers in New York, with something over \$3,500. The three-week total of \$10,700 in the drive was more than \$5,000 short of need, and puts us in a tough spot now.

Summer or no, we need the help of our readers—all of you—to keep going!



HO CHI MINH, president of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on his trip to Czechoslovakia talks with the citizens in a workers' section of Prague.

Predicts Michigan Jobless Toll Will Hit 235,000 Mark

Special to The Worker

DETROIT. — Unemployment will reach 235,000 by August, according to an announcement by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The governor said he will call for an immediate investigation. Action by him is long overdue.

He noted that while manufacturing jobs decreased 50,000 in the auto industry during this season, production equals that of the 1956 model period.

He said that this warranted an inquiry to discover the effects of automation and of other processes which eliminate the jobs of unskilled workers.

The United Auto Workers which

says that more than 150,000 of its members being unemployed throughout the nation and in Canada, reports that some 45,000 people will be effected by the 15,000 layoffs of North American Aircraft workers.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president in charge of aircraft, is demanding severance pay for the 15,000 laid off and government

help in finding jobs for the laid off workers.

INDUSTRY is falsely charging that the "reason" for unemployment here is that Michigan taxes on industry are too high and compel plants to move out, leaving unemployed behind.

The truth is that Michigan is 34th on the list of states when it comes to taxing industry. There are 33 states which tax industry much more than here. Many states have corporation profits taxes; Michigan does not.

Consumers here pay 64 percent of the taxes while industry pays only 14 percent. In the recent State Legislature consumers were slapped with a new cigarette and whisky tax.

YOUR WORKER COLUMNISTS:

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BEN LEVINE page 6
MIKE GOLD page 7
JACK STYLES page 9

New Court Suit Bares School Bias in North

By ABNER W. BERRY

AN ATTACK on school segregation in the North of nationwide significance was seen in the New York State Supreme Court suit brought last week by Mrs. Mae Mallory, 27 Morningside Ave., for the right to enter 12-year-old daughter, Patricia Leola, in Manhattan's Joan of Arc Junior High School.

Mrs. Mallory, who is secretary of the Parents Committee for Better Education in Harlem, is suing to compel the Board of Education to permit her daughter to attend a junior high school outside her district. Under the board's zoning system jim-crow patterns in housing are extended to the schools.

Patricia, who plans to go to college and become a dietitian, was assigned for the coming term to P.S. 88, a junior high school at 114th St. and Seventh Ave., which is virtually all-Negro. Mrs. Mallory sought to enroll Patricia at Joan of Arc Junior High School, 93rd St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.,

which is interracial. She was turned down on the ground that the school is outside her district.

MRS. MALLORY'S attorney, Paul B. Zuber, who is chairman of the Parents Committee for Better Education, last Wednesday served papers on Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William Jansen. The petition is scheduled to be filed in the State Supreme Court next Wednesday, July 31.

Charging that P.S. 88 was an inferior school as well as segregated, Mr. Zuber said the suit was based on the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.

The suit highlights three years of hemming and hawing by the Board of Education on school desegregation in New York City.

Patricia Mallory was a nine-year-old student in a Harlem elementary school in 1954 when then president of the New York City Board of Education, Col. Arthur Levitt, announced as the board's objective complete compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision. But three years later Patricia, after completing her elementary school work, was assigned to what is admitted by the Board to be an inferior school with virtually a 100 percent Negro attendance.

The school to which Patricia was assigned was formerly Wadleigh High School. Old timers in the community can remember the fight put up by parents of Wadleigh students in the late 1930's against a curriculum meant to prepare Negro girls as domestic servants.

SINCE those days Wadleigh, along with all other schools in the city, has a common curriculum with other city schools—but Wadleigh's inferiority persists. It persists in the fact that the Board of Education has devised a means of getting around the special problems of areas like Harlem and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant by abolishing standards of pupil performance.

The standard is now geared to what the teacher establishes as the "mental level" of the class. Classes in schools like Wadleigh Junior High School and other schools in the Harlem area are judged to have low "mental levels."

It is this standardless system that has made it possible for the school to turn out classes year after year in Harlem in which only some two percent could qualify for further academic training. This writer asked a school teacher in what way does such a system harm a student. And was told:

"Children attending Harlem schools are for the most part a few steps behind those children attending schools where there is a majority of white students. This is due to many factors—inferior teachers, absence of standards and so forth.

"If the child's education is a continuation of his experience in elementary school, then by the age of 15 he is damaged beyond repair."

THE TEACHER was asked

for an explanation of the phrase "damaged beyond repair". She thought a moment and responded with slow deliberation:

"Why, by that time the life pattern is set. School has just been to him a chore, a place where he was sent to be kept off the streets. His studies, if they can be called that, have not given him aspirations, nor have they established for him a way of life. In fact, he has gotten no basic understanding of life and his place in it and therefore cannot be reached with what would be ordinarily stimulating to a student who had been educated rather than having been kept in school until age and time released him."

THE school board knows this, for back on June 21, 1954, according to a report by the Public Education Association, then board president Levitt suggested:

1. That there is a serious teacher turnover in schools which are populated primarily by Negro and Puerto Rican children.

2. That there is a discrepancy between the number of classes for the mentally retarded and the intellectually gifted in these same schools.

3. That educational standards are lower in Negro and Puerto Rican schools and that facilities are inadequate.

4. That school officials have on occasion been guilty of gerrymandering school districts to the disadvantage of Negro and Puerto Rican children.

Since that time there has been a flurry of statements and maneuvers behind the lines, but no action that would affect the education and future of Patricia Mallory and the thousands of other Patricias who are forced by school zoning to attend inferior schools.

THE immediate step taken by the Board of Education to meet the situation outlined by the PEA report was the adoption of plans to raise the standards in the admitted sub-standard schools. This was immediately recognized as the New York version of the "separate but equal" doctrine.

The plan was to get experienced teachers as volunteers to

inside THE WORKER

Leader of 4½ million Negroes raps H-test—page 10
Kasper and the Senate—page 4

Soviet production up 10 percent over last year—page 4

Liberties' group bares brutality at Marine base—page 9

What Reuther sees that Meany doesn't—page 5

Jazz goes to Newport—page 3

68 percent of aged have less than \$1,000—page 3

Ford beltline—page 8

Minneapolis Labor Is First City Body To Urge H-Test Ban

MINNEAPOLIS—By the action of its last meeting the Minneapolis AFL Central Labor Union has become the first city central body in the United States to call for the banning of the H-bomb tests. Decrying the "glib talk on clean and dirty bombs", the CLU "resolved" that:

• "Nuclear bomb tests should be called off until all hazards to mankind have been determined and controlled, and thus allay the fears of our people."

• For "governments to continue in nuclear bomb testing in face of the evidence that does exist, is to gamble with the health and well-being of those now alive, and worse, with the welfare and future existence of the human race."

• "The President of the United States and those designated by him (should) give forthright and dynamic leadership in securing international agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests, and continue efforts until the nations of the world are convinced of its wisdom."

• Minnesota's representatives in Washington should "do all within their power so that the research presently being done on peacetime uses of atomic energy be directed to the safety and well-being of human beings today and of the future."

Teamsters union publications on the West Coast have taken up the stop-the-tests cry. An editorial, which originally appeared in the Washington (state) Teamsters, was reprinted by the Southern California Teamsters under the heading: "Ike Notwithstanding, the Time Has Come to Call a Halt to Atomic Bomb Testing."

In Los Angeles, United Auto Workers local 230 unanimously called for a ban on the tests.

The longshoremen's newspaper on the West Coast saw in the "clean" bomb propaganda the use of the "Madison Avenue tactic" to "offset the growing public opinion which has brought a clamor for immediate end to bomb testing here, there and everywhere." The Dispatcher, official organ of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said editorially in its July 5 issue that "the full impact of the dangers facing us in continued testing of A and H bombs and the possible test to come of the horrendous cobalt bomb had not hit us" until they had read the letter of Dr. Schweitzer, warning of the dangers of H-bomb testing.

Hogs Get Cream

Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, disclosed recently that the giant corporations are getting an ever larger share of the war contracts business.

During the first eight months of the present fiscal year (from July 1, 1956 to Feb. 28, 1957):

Small and moderate-size firms, which make up 95 percent of all the companies in the U. S., received only 16.7 percent of the Government's \$12.7 billion defense contracts.

Corporate giants, which make up 5 percent of all firms, received 83.3 percent of the contracts.

Sparkman told a Boston audience that big corporations are "lapping up the cream while small business firms are wasting away on a diet of skim milk."

Bomb Cleansing

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY, Minnesota Democrat, told the Senate last week:

"The talk, for example, about creating a clean bomb is the kind of language which plays right into the hands of Mr. Khrushchev, and makes us look ridiculous. It is an absurdity of monumental proportions. If anyone should be creating a clean bomb, it is the Soviet Union. More important, the people of the world can only look upon our claim to be continuing large nuclear tests in order to perfect a clean bomb with skepticism and doubt. They know that if it ever came to all-out war with large nuclear weapons it would be a war to the very death, and the largest and dirtiest and most terrible weapons would be employed."

Soviet Labor Ask U.S. Unions Back H-Ban

THE TRADE UNIONS of the Soviet Union have appealed to those of the U. S. and of Britain to help "rid the world of the dangers of atomic war."

In a statement printed July 8, in Pravda, Soviet Communist Party newspaper, they asked the "trade unions and the working people of all countries, and primarily, of the U. S. and Britain, to exert every effort to put an immediate stop to the tests of all types of nuclear weapons."

"The working people of the Soviet Union," they said, "are alarmed over the continuing tests of nuclear weapons, the armaments race and the stockpiling of greater quantities of nuclear arms, which contain the threat of an atom war of annihilation."

The Soviet working people and trade unionists they said, "demand that an agreement be reached at once between the great powers on the termination of nuclear weapon tests."

They condemned the governments of the U.S. and Britain for refusing to accept the Soviet proposals, and for "setting up new obstructions" to a ban on bomb tests.

Meany Is Very Patient, 5 Years Is But a Day

FIVE YEARS after he first became aware of dubious financial practices in the United Textile Workers top officials, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, announced last week that he would ask for a full-dress investigation by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Meany's statement was made to the Senate rackets committee after Sen. John McClellan, committee chairman, had declared that UTW officials had used union funds to purchase lush homes.

Meany's excuse for comparative inaction of the AFL, of which the UTW had been a part prior to the labor merger, was that it had not been AFL policy to interfere in the internal affairs of its member unions.

Involvement of the UTW officials makes it the sixth union in which corruption by the national leadership has been uncovered. The others are the laundry, distillery, carpenters, bakers and Allied workers.

ANTHONY VALENTE, UTW president, and Lloyd Klenert, its

secretary-treasurer, are accused of having used \$57,000 of union funds to purchase homes in Kensington, Md.

Meany told the Senate committee that in 1952 he had submitted the question of the UTW's finances to the AFL executive council, which named a 3-man subcommittee to explore the situation. The subcommittee allegedly gave an adverse report.

The Textile union's executive board declared in January 1953 that there was no connection between the purchase of the homes and the union's finances.

After this "complete whitewash," as Meany described it, the AFL dropped the subject.

THE McClellan committee's next step in its smear-labor campaign will begin on Tuesday, when it moves into the alleged connections between Teamster union officials and John Dioguardi, alias Johnny Dio, New York hoodlum. Dioguardi is under indictment of charges of conspiracy in the acid-blinding of columnist Victor Riesel. His trial has been postponed indefinitely because two gangsters already convicted and in prison refuse to talk.

The Dio hearings are likely to sour the victory which James Hoffa, Teamsters vice president, won when he was acquitted last week of bribery charges in Washington. Hoffa had been charged in Washington with having bribed John Cy Cheasty, to serve as a spy for him on the McClellan committee. An attempt will undoubtedly be made to show that links exist between Dio and Hoffa.

Hoffa's supporters felt that his acquittal put him back in the running for the seat of Dave Beck, Teamster president.

Let's Not Be Distracted



—The York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily

DONATIONS

The following donations to the Worker fund drive were received during the week of July 16-22:

A Kelly, New York, \$10; Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Committee, \$100; Detroit, \$75; Rochester, Minn., \$1; Lynn, Mass., \$5.
Summer resort friends, \$100; Brooklyn, East New York, \$40; Harlem Reader, \$7.50; Sam, Bronx, \$5; Van Cortlandt area, Bronx, \$25.
PRN, New York, \$2; Chicago reader, \$1; Kew Gardens, \$5; Northeast Bronx group, \$125; New England Freedom of the Press Committee, \$400.
Philadelphia, \$5; New Heaters, New Bedford, Mass., \$1; Manhattan, \$420; Yecia, Manhattan, \$25; Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, \$100.
West Side, Manhattan, \$5; Jack Styles, \$27.50; Richmond, Ind., \$2; Chicago, \$11.
Bronx, \$10; Anacortes, Wash., \$20; New York artist, \$10; Kew Gardens readers, \$14.50.

A New Excuse (No. 43) for Arms Talks Slow-Down

Secretary of State Dulles went on the air last Monday to explain the Administration's policy on disarmament. It needs a lot of explaining. Dulles, the ex-corporation lawyer, tried to persuade the court of public opinion how much time and effort is "required to accomplish so little."

As far as reducing conventional armaments is concerned, Dulles said the problem is "so complex that it is not possible to arrive at dependable equations." Later on, however, he said that "it is possible to reduce to some degree" conventional weapons. What his opinion is on this subject depends on which paragraph you listen to or read.

THE Administration's concrete proposals, as presented by Dulles, are:

• An inspection system, combining aerial inspection and ground control.

• A threefold approach to nuclear weapons: a) a moratorium on production of fissionable materials for such weapons; b) gradual reductions of present A-and H-bomb stockpiles through transfers to peaceful uses; c) halting tests for about 10 months.

(However, in the very next paragraph Dulles said: "Until we see

serious proof that the Soviets really mean arms limitation, our safety primarily depends on having the best weapons, large and small, that we can develop. This means continued testing.")

• A first-step reduction of armed forces to 2,500,000 men each for the United States and the Soviet Union. (At present there are 2,790,000 men in the U.S. armed forces. Secretary of Defense Wilson last week ordered the number reduced by 100,000.)

• Cooperation in assuring that "outer space missiles would be used exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes."

To which Dulles added: "Until we have proof of the Soviet seriousness," etc., etc.

Of course, what Dulles failed to tell his listeners was that in many parts of the world most people think the burden of proof is on the United States.

THE day after the Dulles speech came a commentary via one of the State Department's most reliable pipelines, James Reston of

the New York Times. According to Reston, the Administration is moving toward disarmament at such dizzying speed that it is way ahead of Congress and "public understanding and support."

This is the latest excuse for the elaborate dragging of feet by the U.S. delegation at the UN disarmament negotiations in London, which are now in their fifth month. (A few weeks ago, you'll remember, it was the need to get the agreement of the allies that was supposedly slowing things up.)

The argument that Congress is lagging far behind the Administration on disarmament is not too strong in view of the fact that the chief foreign policy spokesman of the majority party in Congress, Sen. Mike Mansfield, in a statement on July 13, called for suspending the bomb tests, cutting down the military establishment and developing a fresh approach to the Soviet Union in order to end the cold war.

As for the American people, several weeks ago the Gallup poll reported that 63 percent favored ending the tests if all other nations, including the USSR, did likewise.

AMONG other highlights on the

international scene were the following.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser opened Egypt's first parliament since the 1952 revolt which ended the monarchy and set up the present regime. In his speech Nasser said that one of the first measures the 350-man National Assembly will be asked to approve will be the first stage of the construction of the Aswan high dam, designed to improve the conditions of the poverty-stricken masses. Nasser set as his goal the eradication of imperialism and feudalism.

The New York Times report (July 23) refers to the members of the National Assembly as elected from "handpicked" candidates. Undoubtedly the Egyptian election earlier this month left much to be desired from the democratic standpoint.

However, the same Times article also states:

"Missing from the new parliament were the big landowners and pashas who once dominated Egyptian politics. In their place were small landowners, village mayors and sheikhs and, for the first time in Egypt's history, two women delegates."

INCOMPLETE returns from

elections for provincial and regional councils in central Java, Indonesia, show the Communist Party leading. The Communists have already won an absolute majority in 12 cities and constituencies, including Semarang, the provincial capital.

NEARLY two years after the overthrow of the Peron dictatorship the people of Argentina will go to the polls for the first time this Sunday, July 28. They will elect delegates to a constituent assembly that will write a new constitution.

Shortly before the election the semi-dictatorial provisional government of General Aramburu yielded to nationwide pressure and lifted the state of siege that had been in force with brief interruptions since the period of World War II. Most—though not all—political prisoners were also released.

The Communist Party, ruled off the ballot several months ago, regained its legal rights in time to put up a large number of candidates. Among them is Rubens Iscaro, outstanding trade union leader, who was released from jail in the recent amnesty.—A.B.M.

'54 Bikini Fallout Cut Boys' Growth, New Study Discloses

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

BOYS from 3 to 15 years old who received small doses of fallout some 100 miles away from the center of the Bikini H-bomb tested by the U.S. March 1, 1954, were stunted in growth as a result.

This fact is described in detail in a study published in the latest, July 13, issue of The Journal of American Medical Association.

The study is based on examination of "irradiated" and "non-irradiated" inhabitants of the Marshall Islands, made in 1956.

THE STUDY summarized in an article by Dr. Robert A. Conard of Brookhaven National Laboratory and four military and scientific associates, found that after two years the exposed boys averaged 7.2 pounds lighter, and 2.1 inches shorter than those not exposed. No difference was detected in girls.

Measurements were of nine exposed males between 3 and 15 years of age. No mention was made of comparisons of weight and height of 10 babies born to exposed mothers since the explosion, with babies born to unexposed populations.

The article declares it is "not possible to attach any significance" to the data on the children anyway, because of the small numbers involved and uncertainties of racial characteristics.

THE AMA Journal cited surveys of Japanese children, survivors of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, however, which "noted the retardation of growth and development in the exposed male children, when compared with unexposed . . ."

In "The Effects of Nuclear Weapons," latest official document on the subject, released July 12 by the U.S. Department of Defense and prepared by the Atomic Energy Commission, there appears a section on "Retarded Development of Children," under the general heading, "Late Effects of Nuclear Radiation."

Here is described "a marked increase over normal in the number

of still-births and in the deaths of newly born and infant children" whose mothers were pregnant at the time of the Aug. 6 and 9, 1945 bombings in Japan. "A study of the surviving children made four or five years later has shown a slightly increased frequency of mental retardation," it adds.

Maldevelopment of the teeth in exposed Japanese children was attributed to injury of the roots. The new AEC-Defense Dept. book mentions a study made in 1952, seven years after the bombings, of children who were from one to 14 years old when irradiated. Compared with unexposed children of the same age they "had somewhat lower average body weight and were less advanced in stature and sexual maturity."

At the fallout hearings, one biologist after another emphasized the delayed visible effects of fallout, and many cited the Japanese studies as showing the increased incidence of leukemia as the years go on—as does the new AEC book.

One of the biologists at the Joint Atomic Energy Committee radiations subcommittee hearings, Dr. E. C. Pollard of Yale University, declared that no living cell which has received the effects of penetrating radiation "is the same as before." He challenged those who claim complete recovery can take place, saying "it may well be that the cell appears to recover, but if it does so it is solely because it has not been put in circumstances requiring its full capability."

Asked afterward if this did not downgrade studies concluding the exposed Marshallese were in good health—a point the AMA Journal now makes again—he said he did not consider that studies made now reveal what will happen. He felt that a passage of years will tell another story.

BIG SHOTS GET \$3,500,000 A YEAR FROM DSR RUNNING AT 'LOSS'

DETROIT. — All that hullabaloo about the DSR running at a loss and needing a fare increase was exploded last week. Mayor Cobo revealed that the system has been paying off its indebtedness to big-shot bond-holders at a rate of \$3,500,000 annually—\$1,200,000 more than necessary.

The DSR claimed to have lost \$158,798 during the last fiscal year. However, if it had not handed out the \$1,200,000 bonanza, it would have been in the black by \$1,041,302.

With that figure in mind, do some more simple arithmetic:

The 2,300 bus operators, members of Division 26, are asking for 15 percent pay increases and additional fringe benefits, but DSR officials indicate that they will only allow an increase of about eight cents per hour. On the basis of 52 40-hour weeks, this come to \$382,720. The DSR could easily be more generous with its employees, and less generous with the bankers.

The catch—as last Tuesday's Detroit Free Press says—is that "the

union is in the position of having to accept ANY new agreement for the next year presented by the DSR. Under state law, employees of a municipally-operated transit system cannot strike."

'Grand Old Man' Bill McKie Is 81

DETROIT. — Belated 81st birthday greetings (July 19) to Bill McKie from the staff of the Michigan Worker.

Others wishing to send greetings to "the grand old man" of Ford UAW Local 600 can address him at his home, 15724 Turner (he saw to it that his recent hospitalization was brief.)

The best birthday gift would be to purchase a few copies of that fine biography by Phil Bolonsky, "Brother Bill McKie" (copies available at Berenson Bookstore, 2419 Grand River) and give them to friends. The story of this stalwart, principled and energetic union builder deserves the widest circulation.

\$125,000 City Street For Mere \$15,000!

DETROIT. — Would you like to buy a city street worth \$125,000 for \$15,000? Just a minute till we look you up in Who's Who and Dun & Bradstreet. Oh, sorry, brother. You're not the type.

Now it's a different matter with the exclusive Detroit Athletic Club. The City Council has agreed to sell Cross St. between John R and Randolph (worth \$125,000 or so) to the Detroit Athletic Club for \$15,000. The 8,500 square feet of public property will then be converted into a private parking lot for Who's Who Knows Who!

And while we're on the subject of Favors for the Few, Detroit will make use of an outright federal grant of \$2,600,000 and a federal loan of \$1,300,000 to beautify the 38-block Mack - Concord project and then sell the cleared land to private developers.

Here's another: A majority of the City Council reportedly favors urging the owners of the Gately Building at Wayne and Michigan to accept \$250,000 so that the structure can be torn down to make way for a traffic island plus five trees. The Streets and Traffic Department says the island is not necessary for traffic purposes—but after all, what's \$250,000 if it goes to the "right people?"

HIT CITY PRICE FIX IN CORKTOWN

DETROIT. — Does the city have a right to condemn property and fix an arbitrary price on it for resale to private industry?

M. Schmidt of Goodells thinks not. In a letter to the July 17 Free Press, on the Corktown situation, he maintains that such condemnation and price-fixing is justifiable only when the property is to be turned over for public use. He proposes that Corktown owners band together to sell or lease their property to the highest bidder—and not simply accede to an arbitrary decision on the value of property now coveted by certain private interests because of the coming St. Lawrence Seaway advantages.

End Hell Bomb Tests, Says Ford Local in Canada

WINDSOR. — "Change in Policy for Prosperity with Peace." That's the heading on the PAC column in the current "Ford Facts," organ of UAW Local 200 here.

The column attributes the Liberal defeat in last month's Canadian elections to the Federal government's failure to accept responsibility for the increasing unemployment; its lack of concrete proposals to market Canada's products on the world market (coupled with increased imports of consumer goods from the U. S.); and "the heavy burden of taxation resulting from the unnecessarily overbalanced defense budget" and inadequate social security expenditure.

Labor must urge changes in policy on the new Conservative Government, the PAC column says, including these points:

- Increased old age pensions.
- Immediate cuts in defense spending to make more money available for social security measures.
- Sell to foreign markets now restricted.
- Stop the sellout to Wall Street of Canada's abundant natural wealth, and encourage Canadian development of same.
- Support world public opinion in calling a halt to the A and H-bomb tests.
- Recognition of China as a first step towards establishing trade relations with this vast potential market.

Michigan Worker

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone: WO 4-9015.

Sen. McNamara Blasts Police State Control

(Reprinted from "UE News")

WASHINGTON. — Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich) has blasted the recommendations of the Commission of Government Security as containing "many elements of police state control."

The recommendations would bring together all the "security" and "loyalty" programs under a central super-agency. Intended supposedly to make these programs fairer, they actually would eliminate some restrictions, as on wire-tapping, which are in effect now. They would extend also the industrial "security" program which has been used by employers to blacklist militant union members.

The Michigan Senator charged that the recommendations "seem to contain many serious threats to individual liberties." Coming on the heels of Supreme Court decisions which cracked down on some of the worst abuses against American liberties McNamara saw the proposals as being "in sharp conflict with the reawakened desires of the American people to fight back against an insidious encroachment of their liberty."

"We need fewer restrictions on the individuals," he declared, not more."

Sen. McNamara pointed to the recommendations for a central security agency, extension of industrial "security," more reactionary passport controls and legalization of wire-tapping as being especially dangerous.



AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

SPECIAL UAW CONVENTION—There's pros and cons on seating local prexies and shop chairmen besides the regular delegates at the UAW's special February convention. The pros says the more participating in adopting the '58 demands the merrier. The cons feel it may be a way to reduce the voting strength of the 2,000 rank and file delegates. What do you think?

A FOUR-DAY 26-hour week at no reduction in pay has been granted office workers, members of Office Employees Local 42, by UAW Local 15 (Fleetwood). . . . A shorter work week has been adopted by AFL Cooks and Chefs and Bartenders Locals, but the Waiters and Waitresses haven't decided if they can forego the sixth day of tips.

BUICK local's seniority agreement "is not adequate to cope" with present layoffs, according to Otis "Jim" Bishop, president of UAW Local 599. He wants it re-negotiated. . . . Bishop also charges management with imposing "unbearable penalties and "resorting to intimidation" in Factory 10 to enforce speeded-up work standards.

LABOR DAY plans are being mapped jointly by representatives of the Wayne County CIO and AFL.

IN TRAVERSE CITY the city council—over labor objections—passed an ordinance prohibiting mass picketing. . . . Seems the Cherry Growers Inc. was terribly embarrassed in front of tourists last year when CIO-organized cherry pickers went on strike for wage increases.

IN BIG RAPIDS UAW shop steward Edward J. Schroeder led a field of seven candidates to win a post on the Board of Education. Direct labor participation in school boards can carry a lot of weight when it comes to combatting the big business propaganda regularly dished out to the students as "truth."

THE 25th state AFL-CIO merger has just been voted in Washington. What's the hitch in Michigan?

AN IMPARTIAL study of Michigan taxes—proposed by Gov. Williams—is being blocked by GOP legislators. The Michigan CIO News says the Republican salons are fighting the proposal "since they know that such a private committee would not turn up facts pleasant to large corporations."

HELEN AND CARL WINTER attended the unveiling last Sunday of a memorial to Helen's father, Alfred Wagenknecht. The granite block—bearing this inscription, a favorite with Lenin: ". . . to the greatest cause . . . the liberation of mankind"—is placed alongside the Haymarket martyrs' monument in the Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago. Wagenknecht, founding secretary of the Communist Labor Party in 1919, was the son of a refugee from Bismark's exceptional anti-socialist laws in Germany.

A TEMPORARY injunction was granted 77-year-old Flint taxpayer Guy L. Odle to stop city officials—including all nine commissioners—from taking trips to New York and Mackinac Island at taxpayers' expense. The City had voted \$500 for commissioners to attend the U. S. Conference of Mayors in New York and \$300 to meet with the Michigan Municipal League at Mackinac Island. Other officials were to receive "actual expenses." Odle's suit charged it was extravagant, unnecessary, unreasonable and illegal for 13 city officials to get what "amounts to a paid vacation."

SEVERAL States Attorneys General have come to the defense of the U. S. Supreme Court's recent civil rights decisions. A statement by Pennsylvania's Deputy Attorney General Joseph L. Donnelly blasted "the angry, hysterical and unwarranted attacks" on the Court.

Any word yet from Michigan's Attorney General???

THE TRUTH ABOUT HUNGARY

By HERBERT APTHEKER

\$2.00

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Quality Food at Reasonable Prices
DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS
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Worth Repeating

"The Federal Government seems to have unlimited funds for an utterly fantastic give-away armament program. Why not cut down a little on this highly dubious generosity and provide some medical and hospital protection for millions of deserving Americans who otherwise will have none whatever?"

"... For a long time I have been saying that we are engaged in an enormously expensive and shockingly wasteful armaments program, not so much for defense as to provide fabulous profits to the munitions makers and all-important shots in the arm to a sick capitalist economy."

"On July 8, one of our daily newspapers carried a very significant article on the subject. It stated that the jobs of 15 million workers in this country are now dependent on fantastic government spending for war materials. It stated that the existence and continuance of the cold war is of the utmost concern."

"The article stated that any substantial reduction in 'defense' spending would immediately bring on widespread unemployment and devastating depression."

"But rather than intelligent efforts to develop a peacetime economy and utilize for human needs the vast abundance of a new era, we may well expect a continuance of torrents of insulting and deadly hate and fear propaganda."

CHARLES C. LOCKWOOD,
East Side Shopper, July 18

15,000 Names on No H-Bomb Test Petitions in City

DETROIT. — With 5,000 signatures against thermonuclear weapons tests delivered to President Eisenhower, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 5461 Brush, has announced that the petition campaign will continue.

A similar campaign is also being conducted by the Quakers. They had 10,000 signatures by last week from Detroit and vicinity.

Flint Jobless at New High

Seek Emergency Aid

FLINT. — The Mayor's Unemployment Study Committee last week recommended several voluntary schemes to the City Commission to alleviate the mounting unemployment problem here. Sixteen thousand were reported unemployed — 10.9 percent of the work force — not including those laid off recently for inventory.

The Committee—which is chaired by Arthur Edmunds of the Urban League and includes management, labor and public representatives—apparently accepted the City Attorney's opinion that a municipality cannot enact a moratorium on debts. However, it recommended that a voluntary Arbitration Committee be set up to deal with tenant and debtor problems as long as the critical unemployment situation lasts.

It suggested that the Welfare Committee be asked to handle emergency requests for assistance and that the surplus food program be expanded to help persons unemployed and drawing benefits.

A further recommendation was that the city's public works and capital improvement programs be examined immediately in an effort to provide work for the jobless.

Whether or not this is really a temporary emergency remains to be seen. Recently the Flint Journal—always faithful interpreter of the General Motors viewpoint—ran a banner headline announcing that GM was about to sell GM's foreign-made cars here. If GM

McClellan Committee Shifts to Sinister Plan to Smear UAW

DETROIT. — The shift by the Senate McClellan Committee from smearing the Teamsters' Union to smearing the uncorrupted UAW came as no surprise to readers of this paper.

Urging a housecleaning against racketeering by labor itself and not housewrecking by Congress, the National Committee of the Communist Party some months ago said:

"Hardly had the first week of the McClellan hearings passed than members of the committee and well known foes of labor generally, raised the cry for new anti-labor laws and for a renewed effort to obtain enactment of 'right to scab' laws in the major industrial states, as had already happened in Indiana, and for restriction of political activity by labor."

Another aim of the Senate Committee, the party indicated, was to create the atmosphere for railroad-ing through Congress the placing of unions under the anti-trust laws and to prohibit industry-wide bargaining. And all this comes on the eve of the UAW's 1958 contract bargaining for shorter hours with higher wages which may require a tough strike struggle against employer resistance.

UAW president Walter P. Reuther commenting on the McClellan Committee's shift to the UAW said:

"Yesterday's decision by the committee to broaden its activities into the field of political activities and secondary boycotts (the Kohler strike) is a result of pressure from certain Republican Senators hostile to the labor movement, who fear that the overwhelming section of the labor movement which is clean and free of corruption, including the UAW, could not be smeared by an investigation into racketeering and other unethical or illegal practices."

Reuther named the Republican Senators as "Mundt, Curtis, Goldwater, who have taken up, where the late Senator McCarthy left off."

Although charging that the aim

of these Senators was to "smear honest unions," Reuther said: "The UAW's policy of cooperation with the committee is not altered."

The UAW, Reuther indicated, has nothing to hide in regards to its political education program due for retrial in the federal courts in November or its three-year-old Kohler strike conducted by "brave and gallant workers."

The UAW "cooperate with the committee" policy is based on the assumption that McClellan, Mundt, et al, will merely investigate the true facts in the Kohler and union political action situations. But what if the committee starts a fishing expedition into the socialist and radical backgrounds of the Reuther and Mazey brothers?

IF THIS should happen, some Left UAW forces here declare, Reuther may be confronted with the need for using the Fifth Amendment as an essential defense measure to safeguard the UAW in such smearing probes. It was only recently that the UAW changed its 1954 policy that no UAW member or union employer will have his status with the union jeopardized as a result of his use of the Fifth Amendment before Congressional witchhunt committees.

In recent decisions the U. S. Supreme Court backed the unhindered use of the Fifth Amendment as being consistent with the innocence of accused persons.

The Associated Press, in revealing the McClellan Committee "strategy shift," said:

"The expanded agenda, including the investigations of union and company political activities, seemed at creating background for eventual amendment of the Taft-Hartley labor relations law."

A worsened Taft-Hartley law is the aim.

The reference to investigating the "companies" should be taken

with a grain of salt. The McClellan Committee has steered clear from looking into company racketeering or political action.

President Reuther said:

"In 1956 three American families

—the duPonts, the Rockefellers and the Pews—contributed more to their political favorites than the entire labor movement combined contributed to political campaigns in that year."

Ford Local Supports Patrick for Council

DETROIT. — UAW Ford Local 600's General Council voted unanimously that the Wayne CIO Council be urged to endorse the young Negro leader William Patrick in his race for the Detroit Common Council.

Local 600 president Carl Stellato, commenting on the decision in Ford Facts, said:

"Mr. Patrick is a young man who, in our opinion, if elected to the Detroit Common Council, will serve admirably to the advantage of all the people of the city."

With the deadline for filing for city elections July 27, it was not known at press time whether the big-vote-getting Cora Brown would enter the race for the council or not. Previously another Negro woman, Beatrice Johnson, backed by forces in the Urban League, had entered the council race.

William Patrick, besides his expected labor endorsements, has important backing in the Negro community. The effective vote-getting

group around former State Senator Charles Diggs, Sr., has swung him its support. The Cotillion Club made the first \$1,000 donation to the Patrick campaign. Outstanding Democrats like Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr., as well as important GOP figures in the community are affiliated with this club.

The Local 600 Council decision pinpoints the need for labor and Negro voters uniting to assure the victory of a Negro and other labor-endorsed candidates in the September non-partisan primaries. Unity conferences that formalize the Negro-labor alliance in the elections could get results.

At present time it was still a toss-up whether Councilman Ed Connor would file for the Mayor's race. GOP and Board of Commerce forces are hoping Connor stays out of the race. Then besides backing Mirianni for Mayor they'll put another candidate in the primary race, hoping to make sure that whomever wins in the finals is their man.

Blame Company Greed for Ford Rouge Worker's Death

DEARBORN. — "Faulty equipment and company greed" caused the terrible death of Ford worker Charles Kadian, according to the Dearborn Engine Plant column in last week's Ford Facts.

Reporters Paul Boatin and Francis Jamieson tell how Kadian and two other workers on July 5 were "positioning a load of sheet steel for the Station Wagon fuel tank on the Danly Press Feed Table."

"The table," they relate, "was old and the glide rollers were rusty and weak. Unexpectedly, three rollers broke—the five-ton load of steel went down between the feed

table and the press, causing the table to fly back. . . . Brother Kadian was slammed against a building column with a piece of angle iron puncturing his liver and the table crushing his chest."

"And thus," they conclude, "another worker's life is snuffed out by faulty equipment and company greed."

On July 13 another Ford Rouge worker met a horrible death. A tiny item in the Detroit News reveals that Louis Ferrilla, 47, "was pinned between a crane and a pile of steel in the yard at the plant."

Slum Landlords Gain

DETROIT. — "The slum landlord is the real beneficiary of the city's current policy of spurning Federal aid for slum clearance."

So charged Ruth Haney, chief of the East Side Shopper's City-County Bureau.

The city, she writes, could get federal funds to pay two-thirds of the cost of remodeling the blighted 240-acre Milwaukee-Junction area, could do the job in three-five years, and could soon recover its share in the cost through added tax revenues from increased property values.

Instead, the job is to be staggered over 13 years, with only \$300,000 in the budget this year—and slum landlords continue to make hay by charging high rents for unfit homes, while paying low taxes.

According to Charles A. Blessing, secretary-director of the City

Plan Commission, the city could obtain federal funds for renewal of about 1,300 acres like Milwaukee-Junction. This would mean thousands of jobs now, and more in the future when new plants are attracted to the renewed areas.

"Even with Federal aid," Mrs. Haney writes, "removal of obsolete buildings is a long range program. Other things can be done now if people become informed and work together."

"The economic problem will continue to be a No. 1 issue for months to come. We are heading into a period of increasing unemployment and depressed business conditions. Maybe that will be the stimulus to action."

"People were demanding action six months ago. Finally, a City Council committee was established to deal primarily with industrial redevelopment. It is still in the organizational stage. Its scope should be widened immediately."

"To date, the United Auto Workers have been the leading spokesmen for constructive programs, to deal not only with the physical problems of major industrial sites, but also with the human problems of the man who wants a job and the retail businessman who wants to stay in business."

Hearing Aug. 6 on 9 Arrested In Cop Raid on Street Meeting

DETROIT. — A hearing will be held at 9 a.m., Aug. 6, in Municipal Judge O'Hara's court in the case of nine persons arrested on July 24 when police brutally attacked a religious street meeting at Hastings and Livingstone.

Attorney Brown of the NAACP and attorney Harold Norris will defend the nine, who are variously charged with resisting an officer, assault and battery and inciting to riot. The local American Civil Lib-

erties Union is expected to provide co-counsel.

At issue is the key question of free speech and assembly.

Can police arbitrarily limit meetings to those for which they choose to issue permits?

Can they go beyond their duty—as defined by courts—of regulating traffic and keeping order?

Certainly no justification can be found for the violent attack on this peaceful street meeting of a Muslim

sect, nor can Detroit's citizens be complacent while Commissioner Piggins praises the policemen who beat up four participants so thoroughly that they required hospital treatment.

Labor and the Negro people will be watching the Aug. 6 hearing on what amounts to a crude frame-up in an obvious attempt to intimidate Detroit's Negro population.

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION The Worker

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Yoo-hoo, Connecticut!

WE KNEW summer is a rough time to gather subscriptions or funds but, also, the bills don't know this. They keep piling up, and demanding attention, even when it is 97.2 degrees outside and even hotter inside.

The other day we gathered enough energy to look at the results of both circulation and fund efforts of the past three weeks—since July 1 at this writing—and found that in some areas, our supporters seem to have just melted away.

Connecticut readers came through with a total of just two Worker subs in these three weeks, and not one penny in the Worker's \$100,000 fund drive. Marylanders had two Worker subs also, but they did a full dollar better than Connecticut in

the drive.

From New Jersey came 25 Worker subs, but there was a total of just \$10 for the three weeks in response to our fund appeals. Ohioans sent in 10 Worker subs, and only \$68 in funds.

About the only areas where our supporters sent respectable sums in the fund effort were Chicago, with close to \$1,500 for the three weeks; New England, with more than \$700; and the Queens readers in New York, with something over \$3,500. The three-week total of \$10,700 in the drive was more than \$5,000 short of need, and puts us in a tough spot now.

Summer or no, we need the help of our readers—all of you—to keep going!



HO CHI MINH, president of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on his trip to Czechoslovakia talks with the citizens in a workers' section of Prague.

Predicts Michigan Jobless Toll Will Hit 235,000 Mark

Special to The Worker

DETROIT. — Unemployment will reach 235,000 by August, according to an announcement by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The governor said he will call for an immediate investigation. Action by him is long overdue.

He noted that while manufacturing jobs decreased 50,000 in the auto industry during this season, production equals that of the 1956 model period.

He said that this warranted an inquiry to discover the effects of automation and of other processes which eliminate the jobs of unskilled workers.

The United Auto Workers which

says that more than 150,000 of its members being unemployed throughout the nation and in Canada, reports that some 45,000 people will be effected by the 15,000 layoffs of North American Aircraft workers.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president in charge of aircraft, is demanding severance pay for the 15,000 laid off and government

help in finding jobs for the laid off workers.

INDUSTRY is falsely charging that the "reason" for unemployment here is that Michigan taxes on industry are too high and compel plants to move out, leaving unemployed behind.

The truth is that Michigan is 34th on the list of states when it comes to taxing industry. There are 33 states which tax industry much more than here. Many states have corporation profits taxes; Michigan does not.

Consumers here pay 64 percent of the taxes while industry pays only 14 percent. In the recent State Legislature consumers were slapped with a new cigarette and whisky tax.

YOUR WORKER COLUMNISTS:

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New Court Suit Bares School Bias in North

By ABNER W. BERRY

AN ATTACK on school segregation in the North of nationwide significance was seen in the New York State Supreme Court suit brought last week by Mrs. Mae Mallory, 27 Morningside Ave., for the right to enter 12-year-old daughter, Patricia Leola, in Manhattan's Joan of Arc Junior High School.

Mrs. Mallory, who is secretary of the Parents Committee for Better Education in Harlem, is suing to compel the Board of Education to permit her daughter to attend a junior high school outside her district. Under the board's zoning system jim-crow patterns in housing are extended to the schools.

Patricia, who plans to go to college and become a dietician, was assigned for the coming term to P.S. 88, a junior high school at 114th St. and Seventh Ave., which is virtually all-Negro. Mrs. Mallory sought to enroll Patricia at Joan of Arc Junior High School, 93rd St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.,

which is interracial. She was turned down on the ground that the school is outside her district.

MRS. MALLORY'S attorney, Paul B. Zuber, who is chairman of the Parents Committee for Better Education, last Wednesday served papers on Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William Jansen. The petition is scheduled to be filed in the State Supreme Court next Wednesday, July 31.

Charging that P.S. 88 was an inferior school as well as segregated, Mr. Zuber said the suit was based on the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.

The suit highlights three years of hemming and hawing by the Board of Education on school desegregation in New York City.

Patricia Mallory was a nine-year-old student in a Harlem elementary school in 1954 when then president of the New York City Board of Education, Col. Arthur Levitt, announced as the board's objective complete compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision. But three years later Patricia, after completing her elementary school work, was assigned to what is admitted by the Board to be an inferior school with virtually a 100 percent Negro attendance.

The school to which Patricia was assigned was formerly Wadleigh High School. Old timers in the community can remember the fight put up by parents of Wadleigh students in the late 1930's against a curriculum meant to prepare Negro girls as domestic servants.

SINCE those days Wadleigh, along with all other schools in the city, has a common curriculum with other city schools—but Wadleigh's inferiority persists. It persists in the fact that the Board of Education has devised a means of getting around the special problems of areas like Harlem and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant by abolishing standards of pupil performance.

The standard is now geared to what the teacher establishes as the "mental level" of the class. Classes in schools like Wadleigh Junior High School and other schools in the Harlem area are judged to have low "mental levels."

It is this standardless system that has made it possible for the school to turn out classes year after year in Harlem in which only some two percent could qualify for further academic training. This writer asked a school teacher in what way does such a system harm a student. And was told:

"Children attending Harlem schools are for the most part a few steps behind those children attending schools where there is a majority of white students. This is due to many factors—inferior teachers, absence of standards and so forth."

"If the child's education is a continuation of his experience in elementary school, then by the age of 15 he is damaged beyond repair."

THE TEACHER was asked

for an explanation of the phrase "damaged beyond repair". She thought a moment and responded with slow deliberation:

"Why, by that time the life pattern is set. School has just been to him a chore, a place where he was sent to be kept off the streets. His studies, if they can be called that, have not given him aspirations, nor have they established for him a way of life. In fact, he has gotten no basic understanding of life and his place in it and therefore cannot be reached with what would be ordinarily stimulating to a student who had been educated rather than having been kept in school until age and time released him."

THE school board knows this, for back on June 21, 1954, according to a report by the Public Education Association, then board president Levitt suggested:

1. That there is a serious teacher turnover in schools which are populated primarily by Negro and Puerto Rican children.

2. That there is a discrepancy between the number of classes for the mentally retarded and the intellectually gifted in these same schools.

3. That educational standards are lower in Negro and Puerto Rican schools and that facilities are inadequate.

4. That school officials have on occasion been guilty of gerrymandering school districts to the disadvantage of Negro and Puerto Rican children.

Since that time there has been a flurry of statements and maneuvers behind the lines, but no action that would affect the education and future of Patricia Mallory and the thousands of other Patricias who are forced by school zoning to attend inferior schools.

THE immediate step taken by the Board of Education to meet the situation outlined by the PEA report was the adoption of plans to raise the standards in the admitted sub-standard schools. This was immediately recognized as the New York version of the "separate but equal" doctrine.

The plan was to get experienced teachers as volunteers to (Continued on Page 9)

inside THE WORKER

Leader of 4½ million Negroes raps H-test—page 10
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Soviet production up 10 percent over last year—page 4

Liberties' group bares brutality at Marine base—page 9

What Reuther sees that Meany doesn't—page 5

Jazz goes to Newport—page 3

68 percent of aged have less than \$1,000—page 3

Ford beltline—page 8

Minneapolis Labor Is First City Body To Urge H-Test Ban

MINNEAPOLIS — By the action of its last meeting the Minneapolis AFL Central Labor Union has become the first city central body in the United States to call for the banning of the H-bomb tests. Decrying the "glib talk on clean and dirty bombs", the CLU "resolved" that:

- "Nuclear bomb tests should be called off until all hazards to mankind have been determined and controlled, and thus allay the fears of our people."

- For "governments to continue in nuclear bomb testing in face of the evidence that does exist, is to gamble with the health and well-being of those now alive, and worse, with the welfare and future existence of the human race."

- "The President of the United States and those designated by him (should) give forthright and dynamic leadership in securing international agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests, and continue efforts until the nations of the world are convinced of its wisdom."

- Minnesota's representatives in Washington should "do all within their power so that the research presently being done on peacetime uses of atomic energy be directed to the safety and well-being of human beings today and of the future."

Teamsters union publications on the West Coast have taken up the stop-the-tests cry. An editorial, which originally appeared in the Washington (state) Teamsters, was reprinted by the Southern California Teamsters under the heading: "Ike Notwithstanding, the Time Has Come to Call a Halt to Atomic Bomb Testing."

In Los Angeles, United Auto Workers local 230 unanimously called for a ban on the tests.

The longshoremen's newspaper on the West Coast saw in the "clean" bomb propaganda the use of the "Madison Avenue tactic" to "offset the growing public opinion which has brought a clamor for immediate end to bomb testing here, there and everywhere." The Dispatcher, official organ of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said editorially in its July 5 issue that "the full impact of the dangers facing us in continued testing of A and H bombs and the possible test to come of the horrendous cobalt bomb had not hit us" until they had read the letter of Dr. Schweitzer, warning of the dangers of H-bomb testing.

Hogs Get Cream

Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, disclosed recently that the giant corporations are getting an ever larger share of the war contracts business.

During the first eight months of the present fiscal year (from July 1, 1956 to Feb. 28, 1957):

Small and moderate-size firms, which make up 95 percent of all the companies in the U. S., received only 16.7 percent of the Government's \$12.7 billion defense contracts.

Corporate giants, which make up 5 percent of all firms, received 83.3 percent of the contracts.

Sparkman told a Boston audience that big corporations are "lapping up the cream while small business firms are wasting away on a diet of skim milk."

Bomb Cleansing

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY, Minnesota Democrat, told the Senate last week:

"The talk, for example, about creating a clean bomb is the kind of language which plays right into the hands of Mr. Khrushchev, and makes us look ridiculous. It is an absurdity of monumental proportions. If anyone should be creating a clean bomb, it is the Soviet Union. More important, the people of the world can only look upon our claim to be continuing large nuclear tests in order to perfect a clean bomb with skepticism and doubt. They know that if it ever came to all-out war with large nuclear weapons it would be a war to the very death, and the largest and dirtiest and most terrible weapons would be employed."

Soviet Labor Ask U.S. Unions Back H-Ban

THE TRADE UNIONS of the Soviet Union have appealed to those of the U. S. and of Britain to help "rid the world of the dangers of atomic war."

In a statement printed July 8, in Pravda, Soviet Communist Party newspaper, they asked the "trade unions and the working people of all countries, and primarily, of the U. S. and Britain, to exert every effort to put an immediate stop to the tests of all types of nuclear weapons."

"The working people of the Soviet Union," they said, "are alarmed over the continuing tests of nuclear weapons, the armaments race and the stockpiling of greater quantities of nuclear arms, which contain the threat of an atom war of annihilation."

The Soviet working people and trade unionists they said, "demand that an agreement be reached at once between the great powers on the termination of nuclear weapon tests."

They condemned the governments of the U.S. and Britain for refusing to accept the Soviet proposals, and for "setting up new obstructions" to a ban on bomb tests.

Meany Is Very Patient, 5 Years Is But a Day

FIVE YEARS after he first became aware of dubious financial practices in the United Textile Workers top officials, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, announced last week that he would ask for a full-dress investigation by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Meany's statement was made to the Senate rackets committee after Sen. John McClellan, committee chairman, had declared that UTW officials had used union funds to purchase lush homes.

Meany's excuse for comparative inaction of the AFL, of which the UTW had been a part prior to the labor merger, was that it had not been AFL policy to interfere in the internal affairs of its member unions.

Involvement of the UTW officials makes it the sixth union in which corruption by the national leadership has been uncovered. The others are the laundry, distillery, carpenters, bakers and Allied workers.

ANTHONY VALENTE, UTW president, and Lloyd Klenert, its

secretary-treasurer, are accused of having used \$57,000 of union funds to purchase homes in Kensington, Md.

Meany told the Senate committee that in 1952 he had submitted the question of the UTW's finances to the AFL executive council, which named a 3-man subcommittee to explore the situation. The subcommittee allegedly gave an adverse report.

The Textile union's executive board declared in January 1953 that there was no connection between the purchase of the homes and the union's finances.

After this "complete whitewash," as Meany described it, the AFL dropped the subject.

THE McClellan committee's next step in its smear-labor campaign will begin on Tuesday, when it moves into the alleged connections between Teamster union officials and John Dioguardi, alias Johnny Dio, New York hoodlum. Dioguardi is under indictment of charges of conspiracy in the acid-blinding of columnist Victor Riesel. His trial has been postponed indefinitely because two gangsters already convicted and in prison refuse to talk.

The Dio hearings are likely to sour the victory which James Hoffa, Teamsters vice president, won when he was acquitted last week of bribery charges in Washington. Hoffa had been charged in Washington with having bribed John Cye Cheasty to serve as a spy for him on the McClellan committee. An attempt will undoubtedly be made to show that links exist between Dio and Hoffa.

Hoffa's supporters felt that his acquittal put him back in the running for the seat of Dave Beck, Teamster president.

Let's Not Be Distracted



— The York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily

DONATIONS

The following donations to the Worker fund drive were received during the week of July 16-22:

A Kelly, New York, \$10; Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Committee, \$100; Detroit, \$75; Rochester, Minn., \$1; Lynn, Mass., \$5.
Summer resort friends, \$100; Brooklyn, East New York, \$40; Harlem Reader, \$7.50; Sam, Bronx, \$5; Van Cortlandt area, Bronx, \$25.
PRN, New York, \$2; Chicago reader, \$1; Kew Gardens, \$5; Northeast Bronx group, \$125; New England Freedom of the Press Committee, \$400.
Philadelphia, \$5; New Bedford, Mass., \$1; Manhattan, \$450; Teita, Manhattan, \$25; Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, \$150.
West Side, Manhattan, \$5; Jack Styles, \$37.50; Richmond, Ind., \$2; Chicago, \$11.
Bronx, \$10; Anacortes, Wash., \$20; New York artist, \$10; Kew Gardens readers, \$14.50.

A New Excuse (No. 43) for Arms Talks Slow-Down

Secretary of State Dulles went on the air last Monday to explain the Administration's policy on disarmament. It needs a lot of explaining. Dulles, the ex-corporation lawyer, tried to persuade the court of public opinion how much time and effort is required to accomplish so little.

As far as reducing conventional armaments is concerned, Dulles said the problem is "so complex that it is not possible to arrive at dependable equations." Later on, however, he said that "it is possible to reduce to some degree" conventional weapons. What his opinion is on this subject depends on which paragraph you listen to or read.

THE Administration's concrete proposals, as presented by Dulles, are:

- An inspection system, combining aerial inspection and ground control.

- A threefold approach to nuclear weapons: a) a moratorium on production of fissionable materials for such weapons; b) gradual reductions of present A-and H-bomb stockpiles through transfers to peaceful uses; c) halting tests for about 10 months.

(However, in the very next paragraph Dulles said: "Until we see

serious proof that the Soviets really mean arms limitation, our safety primarily depends on having the best weapons, large and small, that we can develop. This means continued testing.")

- A first-step reduction of armed forces to 2,500,000 men each for the United States and the Soviet Union. (At present there are 2,790,000 men in the U.S. armed forces. Secretary of Defense Wilson last week ordered the number reduced by 100,000.)

- Cooperation in assuring that "outer space missiles would be used exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes."

To which Dulles added: "Until we have proof of the Soviet seriousness," etc., etc.

Of course, what Dulles failed to tell his listeners was that in many parts of the world most people think the burden of proof is on the United States.

THE day after the Dulles speech came a commentary via one of the State Department's most reliable pipelines, James Reston of

the New York Times. According to Reston, the Administration is moving toward disarmament at such dizzying speed that it is way ahead of Congress and "public understanding and support."

This is the latest excuse for the elaborate dragging of feet by the U.S. delegation at the UN disarmament negotiations in London, which are now in their fifth month. (A few weeks ago, you'll remember, it was the need to get the agreement of the allies that was supposedly slowing things up.)

The argument that Congress is lagging far behind the Administration on disarmament is not too strong in view of the fact that the chief foreign policy spokesman of the majority party in Congress, Sen. Mike Mansfield, in a statement on July 13, called for suspending the bomb tests, cutting down the military establishment and developing a fresh approach to the Soviet Union in order to end the cold war.

As for the American people, several weeks ago the Gallup poll reported that 63 percent favored ending the tests if all other nations, including the USSR, did likewise.

AMONG other highlights on the

international scene were the following.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser opened Egypt's first parliament since the 1952 revolt which ended the monarchy and set up the present regime. In his speech Nasser said that one of the first measures the 350-man National Assembly will be asked to approve will be the first stage of the construction of the Aswan high dam, designed to improve the conditions of the poverty-stricken masses. Nasser set as his goal the eradication of imperialism and feudalism.

The New York Times report (July 23) refers to the members of the National Assembly as elected from "handpicked" candidates. Undoubtedly the Egyptian election earlier this month left much to be desired from the democratic standpoint.

However, the same Times article also states:

"Missing from the new parliament were the big landowners and pashas who once dominated Egyptian politics. In their place were small landowners, village mayors and sheikhs and, for the first time in Egypt's history, two women delegates."

INCOMPLETE returns from

elections for provincial and regional councils in central Java, Indonesia, show the Communist Party leading. The Communists have already won an absolute majority in 12 cities and constituencies, including Semarang, the provincial capital.

NEARLY two years after the overthrow of the Peron dictatorship the people of Argentina will go to the polls for the first time this Sunday, July 28. They will elect delegates to a constituent assembly that will write a new constitution.

Shortly before the election the semi-dictatorial provisional government of General Aramburu yielded to nationwide pressure and lifted the state of siege that had been in force with brief interruptions since the period of World War II. Most — though not all — political prisoners were also released.

The Communist Party, ruled off the ballot several months ago, regained its legal rights in time to put up a large number of candidates. Among them is Rubens Iscaro, outstanding trade union leader, who was released from jail in the recent amnesty.—A.B.M.

'54 Bikini Fallout Cut Boys' Growth, New Study Discloses

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

BOYS from 3 to 15 years old who received small doses of fallout some 100 miles away from the center of the Bikini H-bomb tested by the U.S. March 1, 1954, were stunted in growth as a result.

This fact is described in detail in a study published in the latest, July 13, issue of The Journal of American Medical Association.

The study is based on examination of "irradiated" and "non-irradiated" inhabitants of the Marshall Islands, made in 1956.

THE STUDY summarized in an article by Dr. Robert A. Conrad of Brookhaven National Laboratory and four military and scientific associates, found that after two years the exposed boys averaged 7.2 pounds lighter, and 2.1 inches shorter than those not exposed. No difference was detected in girls.

Measurements were of nine exposed males between 3 and 15 years of age. No mention was made of comparisons of weight and height of 10 babies born to exposed mothers since the explosion, with babies born to unexposed populations.

The article declares it is "not possible to attach any significance" to the data on the children anyway, because of the small numbers involved and uncertainties of racial characteristics.

THE AMA Journal cited surveys of Japanese children, survivors of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, however, which "noted the retardation of growth and development in the exposed male children, when compared with unexposed . . ."

In "The Effects of Nuclear Weapons," latest official document on the subject, released July 12 by the U.S. Department of Defense and prepared by the Atomic Energy Commission, there appears a section on "Retarded Development of Children," under the general heading, "Late Effects of Nuclear Radiation."

Here is described "a marked increase over normal in the number

of still-births and in the deaths of newly born and infant children" whose mothers were pregnant at the time of the Aug. 6 and 9, 1945 bombings in Japan. "A study of the surviving children made four or five years later has shown a slightly increased frequency of mental retardation," it adds.

Maldevelopment of the teeth in exposed Japanese children was attributed to injury of the roots. The new AEC-Defense Dept. book mentions a study made in 1952, seven years after the bombings, of children who were from one to 14 years old when irradiated. Compared with unexposed children of the same age they "had somewhat lower average body weight and were less advanced in stature and sexual maturity."

At the fallout hearings, one biologist after another emphasized the delayed visible effects of fallout, and many cited the Japanese studies as showing the increased incidence of leukemia as the years go on—as does the new AEC book.

One of the biologists at the Joint Atomic Energy Committee radiations subcommittee hearings, Dr. E. C. Pollard of Yale University, declared that no living cell which has received the effects of penetrating radiation "is the same as before." He challenged those who claim complete recovery can take place, saying "it may well be that the cell appears to recover, but if it does so it is solely because it has not been put in circumstances requiring its full capability."

Asked afterward if this did not downgrade studies concluding the exposed Marshallese were in good health—a point the AMA Journal now makes again—he said he did not consider that studies made now reveal what will happen. He felt that a passage of years will tell another story.

BIG SHOTS GET \$3,500,000 A YEAR FROM DSR RUNNING AT 'LOSS'

DETROIT. — All that hullabaloo about the DSR running at a loss and needing a fare increase was exploded last week. Mayor Cobo revealed that the system has been paying off its indebtedness to big-shot bond-holders at a rate of \$3,500,000 annually—\$1,200,000 more than necessary.

The DSR claimed to have lost \$158,798 during the last fiscal year. However, if it had not handed out the \$1,200,000 bonanza, it would have been in the black by \$1,041,302.

With that figure in mind, do some more simple arithmetic:

The 2,300 bus operators, members of Division 26, are asking for 15 percent pay increases and additional fringe benefits, but DSR officials indicate that they will only allow an increase of about eight cents per hour. On the basis of 52 40-hour weeks, this come to \$382,720. The DSR could easily be more generous with its employees, and less generous with the bankers.

The catch—as last Tuesday's Detroit Free Press says—is that "the

union is in the position of having to accept ANY new agreement for the next year presented by the DSR. Under state law, employees of a municipally-operated transit system cannot strike."

'Grand Old Man' Bill McKie Is 81

DETROIT. — Belated 81st birthday greetings (July 19) to Bill McKie from the staff of the Michigan Worker.

Others wishing to send greetings to "the grand old man" of Ford UAW Local 600 can address him at his home, 15724 Turner (he saw to it that his recent hospitalization was brief.)

The best birthday gift would be to purchase a few copies of that fine biography by Phil Bolonsky, "Brother Bill McKie" (copies available at Berenson Bookstore, 2419 Grand River) and give them to friends. The story of this stalwart, principled and energetic union builder deserves the widest circulation.

\$125,000 City Street For Mere \$15,000!

DETROIT. — Would you like to buy a city street worth \$125,000 for \$15,000? Just a minute till we look you up in Who's Who and Dun & Bradstreet. Oh, sorry, brother. You're not the type.

Now it's a different matter with the exclusive Detroit Athletic Club. The City Council has agreed to sell Cross St. between John R and Randolph (worth \$125,000 or so) to the Detroit Athletic Club for \$15,000. The 8,500 square feet of public property will then be converted into a private parking lot for Who's Who Knows Who!

And while we're on the subject of Favors for the Few, Detroit will make use of an outright federal grant of \$2,600,000 and a federal loan of \$1,300,000 to beautify the 38-block Mack - Concord project and then sell the cleared land to private developers.

Here's another: A majority of the City Council reportedly favors urging the owners of the Gately Building at Wayne and Michigan to accept \$250,000 so that the structure can be torn down to make way for a traffic island plus five trees. The Streets and Traffic Department says the island is not necessary for traffic purposes—but after all, what's \$250,000 if it goes to the "right people?"

HIT CITY PRICE FIX IN CORKTOWN

DETROIT. — Does the city have a right to condemn property and fix an arbitrary price on it for resale to private industry?

M. Schmidt of Goodells thinks not. In a letter to the July 17 Free Press, on the Corktown situation, he maintains that such condemnation and price-fixing is justifiable only when the property is to be turned over for public use. He proposes that Corktown owners band together to sell or lease their property to the highest bidder—and not simply accede to an arbitrary decision on the value of property now coveted by certain private interests because of the coming St. Lawrence Seaway advantages.

End Hell Bomb Tests, Says Ford Local in Canada

WINDSOR. — "Change in Policy for Prosperity with Peace." That's the heading on the PAC column in the current "Ford Facts," organ of UAW Local 200 here.

The column attributes the Liberal defeat in last month's Canadian elections to the Federal government's failure to accept responsibility for the increasing unemployment; its lack of concrete proposals to market Canada's products on the world market (coupled with increased imports of consumers goods from the U. S.); and "the heavy burden of taxation resulting from the unnecessarily overbalanced defense budget" and inadequate social security expenditure.

Labor must urge changes in policy on the new Conservative Government, the PAC column says, including these points:

- Increased old age pensions.
- Immediate cuts in defense spending to make more money available for social security measures.
- Sell to foreign markets now restricted.
- Stop the sellout to Wall Street of Canada's abundant natural wealth, and encourage Canadian development of same.
- Support world public opinion in calling a halt to the A and H-bomb tests.

Sen. McNamara Blasts Police State Control

(Reprinted from "UE News")

WASHINGTON. — Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich) has blasted the recommendations of the Commission of Government Security as containing "many elements of police state control."

The recommendations would bring together all the "security" and "loyalty" programs under a central super-agency. Intended supposedly to make these programs fairer, they actually would eliminate some restrictions, as on wire-tapping, which are in effect now. They would extend also the industrial "security" program which has been used by employers to blacklist militant union members.

The Michigan Senator charged that the recommendations "seem to contain many serious threats to individual liberties." Coming on the heels of Supreme Court decisions which cracked down on some of the worst abuses against American liberties McNamara saw the proposals as being "in sharp conflict with the reawakened desires of the American people to fight back against an insidious encroachment of their liberty."

"We need fewer restrictions on the individuals," he declared, not more.

Sen. McNamara pointed to the recommendations for a central security agency, extension of industrial "security," more reactionary passport controls and legalization of wire-tapping as being especially dangerous.



SPECIAL UAW CONVENTION—There's pros and cons on seating local proxies and shop chairmen besides the regular delegates at the UAW's special February convention. The pros says the more participating in adopting the '58 demands the merrier. The cons feel it may be a way to reduce the voting strength of the 2,000 rank and file delegates. What do you think?

A FOUR-DAY 26-hour week at no reduction in pay has been granted office workers, members of Office Employees Local 42, by UAW Local 15 (Fleetwood). . . . A shorter work week has been adopted by AFL Cooks and Chefs and Bartenders Locals, but the Waiters and Waitresses haven't decided if they can forego the sixth day of tips.

BUICK local's seniority agreement "is not adequate to cope" with present layoffs, according to Otis "Jim" Bishop, president of UAW Local 599. He wants it re-negotiated. . . . Bishop also charges management with imposing "unbearable penalties and "resorting to intimidation" in Factory 10 to enforce speeded-up work standards.

LABOR DAY plans are being mapped jointly by representatives of the Wayne County CIO and AFL.

IN TRAVERSE CITY the city council—over labor objections—passed an ordinance prohibiting mass picketing. . . . Seems the Cherry Growers Inc. was terribly embarrassed in front of tourists last year when CIO-organized cherry pickers went on strike for wage increases.

IN BIG RAPIDS UAW shop steward Edward J. Schroeder led a field of seven candidates to win a post on the Board of Education. Direct labor participation in school boards can carry a lot of weight when it comes to combatting the big business propaganda regularly dished out to the students as "truth."

THE 25th state AFL-CIO merger has just been voted in Washington. What's the hitch in Michigan?

AN IMPARTIAL study of Michigan taxes—proposed by Gov. Williams—is being blocked by GOP legislators. The Michigan CIO News says the Republican salons are fighting the proposal "since they know that such a private committee would not turn up facts pleasant to large corporations."

HELEN AND CARL WINTER attended the unveiling last Sunday of a memorial to Helen's father, Alfred Wagenknecht. The granite block—bearing this inscription, a favorite with Lenin: "... to the greatest cause . . . the liberation of mankind"—is placed alongside the Haymarket martyrs' monument in the Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago. Wagenknecht, founding secretary of the Communist Labor Party in 1919, was the son of a refugee from Bismark's exceptional anti-socialist laws in Germany.

A TEMPORARY injunction was granted 77-year-old Flint taxpayer Guy L. Odle to stop city officials—including all nine commissioners—from taking trips to New York and Mackinac Island at taxpayers' expense. The City had voted \$500 for commissioners to attend the U. S. Conference of Mayors in New York and \$300 to meet with the Michigan Municipal League at Mackinac Island. Other officials were to receive "actual expenses." Odle's suit charged it was extravagant, unnecessary, unreasonable and illegal for 13 city officials to get what "amounts to a paid vacation."

SEVERAL States Attorneys General have come to the defense of the U. S. Supreme Court's recent civil rights decisions. A statement by Pennsylvania's Deputy Attorney General Joseph L. Donnelly blasted "the angry, hysterical and unwarranted attacks" on the Court.

Any word yet from Michigan's Attorney General???



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By HERBERT APTHEKER

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Write Ike, Senate on Civil Rights, Chicago NAACP Asks

CHICAGO. — The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People strongly urged all citizens to immediately write or wire President Eisenhower and Senators Douglas and Dirksen urging that they firmly oppose all efforts to amend and emasculate the civil rights bill (HR 6127) which passed the House and is now being debated in the Senate.

In calling for this "action to hold the line for civil rights and American democracy," Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP said:

"The eyes of the nation and the world are focused upon the U.S. Senate. The fate of an ele-

mentary principle is being debated—a moderate bill to implement and guarantee the constitutional rights of Negroes in the South.

"SOUTHERN Senators opposing the measure are set for a filibuster and the use of trickery to emasculate the bill and they are gaining ground with a pattern of 'compromise' rapidly developing. The vast majority of the American people want to see even this modest guarantee of constitutional rights passed.

"The Southern Senators are acting as though the armed forces of the nation were posed to march upon them. They characterize any measure to protect the rights of Negroes as being

aimed at destroying the "Southern way of life." Senator Russell in 'hurl' indignation said the South was being told 'We will bring the Army and the Navy in and occupy your peaceful land,' and described the bill as 'the bitter cup passed to our lips.' Abner noted that the main attack of the Southern Senators is on two points—the jury trial issue and the powers granted the Attorney General.

"THERE is no indication in the tone and spirit of the debate that the Southerners are ready to accept any compromise. But the knees of some liberal Senators are buckling," stated Abner. "The fight is just begun. Win

we must. Win we will," said Abner in urging all citizens to bolster the President and the Senators by indicating their emphatic support for the bill and opposition to all attempts to weaken it with amendments. He called for strong opposition to any jury trial amendment and to the pending Anderson-Aiken amendment to eliminate Section 3 which grants necessary powers to the Attorney General to protect civil rights. Abner called upon citizens to urge the Senators "to stay in there punching to defeat any filibuster and all efforts to weaken the bill, no matter how long it may take."

"Impairment of the constitutional rights of Negroes cannot

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and must not be tolerated any longer," declared Abner, and added "a firm resolve expressed in an avalanche of letters and wires to the President and Senators by citizens can assure victory."

How the Rank-and-File Sees Illinois Labor Unity

(This article is the third in a series of four, dealing with the planned merger of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Industrial Union Council.)

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO — What does the average rank-and-file expect from the coming merger? In addition to stronger political action machinery and a more militant approach to the fight for Negro rights, there is an overall common denominator.

That is:—Protect union conditions and bring a higher level of labor solidarity to the Illinois labor movement. To most union

members the unions still are basically an economic organization. The fears engendered in Illinois by the proposed state "right-to-work" and anti-picketing laws only strengthened the feeling of many of the need for a stronger Illinois central labor body.

The national attacks on labor, through the Taft-Hartley law and by other means, and the attacks in Illinois, have heightened the desire for merger on the part of many. But these legislative barbs aimed at the trade union movement are by no means the only reason for merger in the view of many workers.

THE increased arrogance of

the bosses, the accentuated speed-up in the plants, and the heavy layoffs, accompanied by runaway shops in a number of instances—all have had their effects on the rank-and-file. The great need for labor to close ranks and beat back the attacks that have been levelled at it has become more and more apparent.

In the coming period the historic campaign of labor for the shorter work-week, together with wage increases, further highlight the challenge that faces the labor movement in the nation and especially in the state of Illinois. What has been the record on this score in the recent past on the part of Illinois labor?

It is on this score that the average unionist on the job has seen only the semblance of a beginning. The long and bitter struggle of the auto workers at the Kohler Company in the adjoining state of Wisconsin, has gotten widespread support in some unions and especially from the plumbers union. But the solidarity that this battle should have received is far from universal in the Illinois labor movement.

OR AS we look at the widespread attacks that have been levelled at the rank and file of the Teamsters Union in Illinois, one must ask why has there been such silence. And many prolonged strikes have been going on, without a peep out of the labor officialdom.

Lest one take just a one-sided view of these events and attempt to place all of the blame on the top leaders, it should be added that the local unions are not speaking out in the manner that they have in the past. It seems that many locals are relying on the "top" to send out the word for support. The support to any union battle should find its greatest stimulus at the local union level.

The merger in Illinois poses another problem of solidarity. In Illinois, independent unions such as the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union have played a militant role in Illinois labor history.

THE fullest cooperation, at the least, between the new statewide AFL-CIO organization and these unions will undoubtedly strengthen both. Labor will only recognize its fullest potential when there is unity of all unions, including those mentioned above and the United Mine Workers which is a powerful organization in the downstate area.

Of more than passing interest

to the Chicago unions is the need to rid themselves of the interference of the police department's labor detail. This squad under the notorious leadership of Captain George Barnes has tangled with Chicago unions on many occasions. With the probability of major strikes in Illinois next year for shorter work-week demands, the elimination of this anti-labor detail is very well on the order of the day.

In the state of Illinois, solidarity has always meant more than just the support of unions by other unions. The very existence of such unions as the UAW (with its large number of farm implement workers) and the Packinghouse Workers Union, emphasizes the historic farm-labor support that is so much a part of Midwest history.

A PROGRAM on farm-labor unity, as part and parcel of the merger convention, would go a long way towards putting the

monopolists on the spot. After all, it is big business that is doing all in its power to kick both groups down the economic step-ladder.

So, it would be quite clear, that while there has been solidarity action of labor in the past, the promise of the future demands much more of the labor movement. For labor to defend itself from attacks is the first step expected by many.

But for labor to step out, in its new unified state organization, and take the offensive on a number of key issues is a challenge that the promise of the merger should fulfill. This is a beginning that the merger convention can and should act on.

Every employer attempting to take on a segment of Illinois labor should feel the full fury of the power of the merger convention. This would be a good beginning and serve notice to big business that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Packing Union Seeks to Win 'Queen' Title for Member

CHICAGO. — The United Packinghouse Workers are backing one of their members, Bessie McCauley, for queen of the annual East-West baseball classic on Sunday afternoon, July 28, at Comiskey Park.

The game will represent 25 years of the Negro American Leagues, which have developed many young Negro stars. The Negro American Leagues have contributed much to the game of baseball. Such stars as Jackie Robinson, Larry Doby, Satchel Paige, Willie May, and many more, got their start in the

Negro Leagues before Negroes were admitted into organized baseball.

District One, UPWA, has gone on record to support this annual classic, by choosing Sister Bessie McCauley of the Local to represent the District as queen of this event. It will be the first time a packinghouse worker has entered this contest, which is conducted nation-wide.

If Sister McCauley wins, she will represent the Packinghouse Workers in the Bud Billiken Parade on Saturday, Aug. 3.

Segregation Battle Rages in Illinois

COLP, Illinois—A legal battle looms over the question of the action of the Williamson County Board of School Trustees in allowing the detachment of a part of the Colp Grade School District and its annexation to the Carterville School District.

Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the attorney for the Colp School District charge that the action by the Williamson County Trustees prevents integration and allows segregation. They announced that the ruling will be appealed to higher courts and that they will "fight it all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary."

Colp is a small southern Illinois community of about 400 population. On May 17 the Colp Grade School Board decided by

a vote of 4 to 3 to consolidate under one roof the two grade schools in the district starting with the September term of school. The board has four Negro and three white members. The Negro members voted for the consolidation and the whites opposed the action.

There have been two grade schools, one the Attucks school attended by sixty some Negro children and the Standard school attended by about 45 white pupils. The consolidation move provided for full integration of both the student body and the teaching staff.

The Williamson County school trustees allowed a petition signed by 222 whites to detach a portion of the Colp district and annex it to the neighboring all white Carterville district.

Harvester Lays Off More Here

CHICAGO—Last week, the International Harvester Company had a large booth at the Chicago-Land Fair for the purpose of "helping to attract a half-million workers to the new job opportunities in Chicago."

This week, International Harvester cut the work force at its plants "due to lagging sales of industrial tractors."

About 200 workers at the

Tractor Works in Chicago have been ordered not to report back to work at the end of the annual two-week vacation period which ends July 29.

The plant at 2600 W. 31st normally employs 3,952 persons.

Last month, the work force at Harvester's Melrose Park Works declined by 561 persons. A spokesman estimated that about 450 were laid off.

Editor Gets Lovejoy Award For Supporting Integration

CARBONDALE, Ill.—The editor of the Clinton (Tenn.) Courier-News, who advocated racial integration of schools despite abuse by a large element of his community, today was named recipient of the 1957 Elijah P. Lovejoy Award for Courage in Journalism.

Horace V. Wells Jr., received an inscribed plaque at the third annual National Conference of Newspaper Editors sponsored by the Department of Journalism at Southern Illinois University.

The award was presented by editor who was killed by a mob Dr. Howard R. Long, department chairman, who praised Wells for publication.

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Yoo-hoo, Connecticut!

WE KNEW summer is a rough time to gather subscriptions or funds but, also, the bills don't know this. They keep piling up, and demanding attention, even when it is 97.2 degrees outside and even hotter inside.

The other day we gathered enough energy to look at the results of both circulation and fund efforts of the past three weeks—since July 1 at this writing—and found that in some areas, our supporters seem to have just melted away.

Connecticut readers came through with a total of just two Worker subs in these three weeks, and not one penny in the Worker's \$100,000 fund drive. Marylanders had two Worker subs also, but they did a full dollar better than Connecticut in

the drive.

From New Jersey came 25 Worker subs, but there was a total of just \$10 for the three weeks in response to our fund appeals. Ohioans sent in 10 Worker subs, and only \$68 in funds.

About the only areas where our supporters sent respectable sums in the fund effort were Chicago, with close to \$1,500 for the three weeks; New England, with more than \$700; and the Queens readers in New York, with something over \$3,500. The three-week total of \$10,700 in the drive was more than \$5,000 short of need, and puts us in a tough spot now.

Summer or no, we need the help of our readers—all of you—to keep going!



HO CHI MINH, president of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on his trip to Czechoslovakia talks with the citizens in a workers' section of Prague.

Predicts Michigan Jobless Toll Will Hit 235,000 Mark

Special to The Worker

DETROIT.—Unemployment will reach 235,000 by August, according to an announcement by Gov. G. Mennen Williams. The governor said he will call for an immediate investigation. Action by him is long overdue.

He noted that while manufacturing jobs decreased 50,000 in the auto industry during this season, production equals that of the 1956 model period.

He said that this warranted an inquiry to discover the effects of automation and of other processes which eliminate the jobs of unskilled workers.

The United Auto Workers which

says that more than 150,000 of its members being unemployed throughout the nation and in Canada, reports that some 45,000 people will be effected by the 15,000 layoffs of North American Aircraft workers.

Leonard Woodcock, UAW vice president in charge of aircraft, is demanding severance pay for the 15,000 laid off and government

help in finding jobs for the laid off workers.

INDUSTRY is falsely charging that the "reason" for unemployment here is that Michigan taxes on industry are too high and compel plants to move out, leaving unemployed behind.

The truth is that Michigan is 34th on the list of states when it comes to taxing industry. There are 33 states which tax industry much more than here. Many states have corporation profits taxes; Michigan does not.

Consumers here pay 64 percent of the taxes while industry pays only 14 percent. In the recent State Legislature consumers were slapper with a new cigarette and whisky tax.

YOUR WORKER COLUMNISTS:

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GEORGE MORRIS page 5
BEN LEVINE page 6
MIKE GOLD page 7
JACK STYLES page 9

New Court Suit Bares School Bias in North

By ABNER W. BERRY

AN ATTACK on school segregation in the North of nationwide significance was seen in the New York State Supreme Court suit brought last week by Mrs. Mae Mallory, 27 Morningside Ave., for the right to enter 12-year-old daughter, Patricia Leola,

which is interracial. She was turned down on the ground that the school is outside her district.

★

MRS. MALLORY's attorney, Paul B. Zuber, who is chairman of the Parents Committee for Better Education, last Wednesday served papers on Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William Jansen. The petition is scheduled to be filed in the State Supreme Court next Wednesday, July 31.

Charging that P.S. 88 was an inferior school as well as segregated, Mr. Zuber said the suit was based on the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.

The suit highlights three years of hemming and hawing by the Board of Education on school desegregation in New York City.

Patricia Mallory was a nine-year-old student in a Harlem elementary school in 1954 when then president of the New York City Board of Education, Col. Arthur Levitt, announced as the board's objective complete compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision. But three years later Patricia, after completing her elementary school work, was assigned to what is admitted by the Board to be an inferior school with virtually a 100 percent Negro attendance.

The school to which Patricia was assigned was formerly Wadleigh High School. Old timers in the community can remember the fight put up by parents of Wadleigh students in the late 1930's against a curriculum meant to prepare Negro girls as domestic servants.

★

SINCE those days Wadleigh, along with all other schools in the city, has a common curriculum with other city schools—but Wadleigh's inferiority persists. It persists in the fact that the Board of Education has devised a means of getting around the special problems of areas like Harlem and Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant by abolishing standards of pupil performance.

The standard is now geared to what the teacher establishes as the "mental level" of the class. Classes in schools like Wadleigh Junior High School and other schools in the Harlem area are judged to have low "mental levels."

It is this standardless system that has made it possible for the school to turn out classes year after year in Harlem in which only some two percent could qualify for further academic training. This writer asked a school teacher in what way does such a system harm a student. And was told:

"Children attending Harlem schools are for the most part a few steps behind those children attending schools where there is a majority of white students. This is due to many factors—inferior teachers, absence of standards and so forth.

"If the child's education is a continuation of his experience in elementary school, then by the age of 15 he is damaged beyond repair."

THE TEACHER was asked

for an explanation of the phrase "damaged beyond repair". She thought a moment and responded with slow deliberation:

"Why, by that time the life pattern is set. School has just been to him a chore, a place where he was sent to be kept off the streets. His studies, if they can be called that, have not given him aspirations, nor have they established for him a way of life. In fact, he has gotten no basic understanding of life and his place in it and therefore cannot be reached with what would be ordinarily stimulating to a student who had been educated rather than having been kept in school until age and time released him."

★

THE school board knows this, for back on June 21, 1954, according to a report by the Public Education Association, then board president Levitt suggested:

1. That there is a serious teacher turnover in schools which are populated primarily by Negro and Puerto Rican children.

2. That there is a discrepancy between the number of classes for the mentally retarded and the intellectually gifted in these same schools.

3. That educational standards are lower in Negro and Puerto Rican schools and that facilities are inadequate.

4. That school officials have on occasion been guilty of gerrymandering school districts to the disadvantage of Negro and Puerto Rican children.

Since that time there has been a flurry of statements and maneuvers behind the lines, but no action that would affect the education and future of Patricia Mallory and the thousands of other Patricias who are forced by school zoning to attend inferior schools.

★

THE immediate step taken by the Board of Education to meet the situation outlined by the PEA report was the adoption of plans to raise the standards in the admitted sub-standard schools. This was immediately recognized as the New York version of the "separate but equal" doctrine.

The plan was to get experienced teachers as volunteers to (Continued on Page 9)

inside THE WORKER

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Kasper and the Senate—page 4

Soviet production up 10 percent over last year—page 4

Liberties' group bares brutality at Marine base—page 9

What Reuther sees that Meany doesn't—page 5
Jazz goes to Newport—page 3

68 percent of aged have less than \$1,000—page 3
Ford beltline—page 8

Minneapolis Labor Is First City Body To Urge H-Test Ban

MINNEAPOLIS — By the action of its last meeting the Minneapolis AFL Central Labor Union has become the first city central body in the United States to call for the banning of the H-bomb tests. Decrying the "glib talk on clean and dirty bombs", the CLU "resolved" that:

• "Nuclear bomb tests should be called off until all hazards to mankind have been determined and controlled, and thus allay the fears of our people."

• For "governments to continue in nuclear bomb testing in face of the evidence that does exist, is to gamble with the health and well-being of those now alive, and worse, with the welfare and future existence of the human race."

• "The President of the United States and those designated by him (should) give forthright and dynamic leadership in securing international agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests, and continue efforts until the nations of the world are convinced of its wisdom."

• Minnesota's representatives in Washington should "do all within their power so that the research presently being done on peacetime uses of atomic energy be directed to the safety and well-being of human beings today and of the future."

Teamsters union publications on the West Coast have taken up the stop-the-tests cry. An editorial, which originally appeared in the Washington (state) Teamsters, was reprinted by the Southern California Teamsters under the heading: "Ike Notwithstanding, the Time Has Come to Call a Halt to Atomic Bomb Testing."

In Los Angeles, United Auto Workers local 230 unanimously called for a ban on the tests.

The longshoremen's newspaper on the West Coast saw in the "clean" bomb propaganda the use of the "Madison Avenue tactic" to "offset the growing public opinion which has brought a clamor for immediate end to bomb testing here, there and everywhere." The Dispatcher, official organ of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said editorially in its July 5 issue that "the full impact of the dangers facing us in continued testing of A and H bombs and the possible test to come of the horrendous cobalt bomb had not hit us" until they had read the letter of Dr. Schweitzer, warning of the dangers of H-bomb testing.

Hogs Get Cream

Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, disclosed recently that the giant corporations are getting an ever larger share of the war contracts business.

During the first eight months of the present fiscal year (from July 1, 1956 to Feb. 28, 1957):

Small and moderate-size firms, which make up 95 percent of all the companies in the U. S., received only 16.7 percent of the Government's \$12.7 billion defense contracts.

Corporate giants, which make up 5 percent of all firms, received 83.3 percent of the contracts.

Sparkman told a Boston audience that big corporations are "lapping up the cream while small business firms are wasting away on a diet of skim milk".

Bomb Cleansing

SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY, Minnesota Democrat, told the Senate last week:

"The talk, for example, about creating a clean bomb is the kind of language which plays right into the hands of Mr. Khrushchev, and makes us look ridiculous. It is an absurdity of monumental proportions. If anyone should be creating a clean bomb, it is the Soviet Union. More important, the people of the world can only look upon our claim to be continuing large nuclear tests in order to perfect a clean bomb with skepticism and doubt. They know that if it ever came to all-out war with large nuclear weapons it would be a war to the very death, and the largest and dirtiest and most terrible weapons would be employed."

Soviet Labor Ask U.S. Unions Back H-Ban

THE TRADE UNIONS of the Soviet Union have appealed to those of the U. S. and of Britain to help "rid the world of the dangers of atomic war."

In a statement printed July 8, in Pravda, Soviet Communist Party newspaper, they asked the "trade unions and the working people of all countries, and primarily, of the U. S. and Britain, to exert every effort to put an immediate stop to the tests of all types of nuclear weapons."

"The working people of the Soviet Union," they said, "are alarmed over the continuing tests of nuclear weapons, the armaments race and the stockpiling of greater quantities of nuclear arms, which contain the threat of an atom war of annihilation."

The Soviet working people and trade unionists they said, "demand that an agreement be reached at once between the great powers on the termination of nuclear weapon tests."

They condemned the governments of the U.S. and Britain for refusing to accept the Soviet proposals, and for "setting up new obstructions" to a ban on bomb tests.

Meany Is Very Patient, 5 Years Is But a Day

FIVE YEARS after he first became aware of dubious financial practices in the United Textile Workers top officials, George Meany, AFL-CIO president, announced last week that he would ask for a full-dress investigation by the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

Meany's statement was made to the Senate rackets committee after Sen. John McClellan, committee chairman, had declared that UTW officials had used union funds to purchase lush homes.

Meany's excuse for comparative inaction of the AFL, of which the UTW had been a part prior to the labor merger, was that it had not been AFL policy to interfere in the internal affairs of its member unions.

Involvement of the UTW officials makes it the sixth union in which corruption by the national leadership has been uncovered. The others are the laundry, distillery, carpenters, bakers and Allied workers.

ANTHONY VALENTE, UTW president, and Lloyd Klenert, its

secretary-treasurer, are accused of having used \$57,000 of union funds to purchase homes in Kensington, Md.

Meany told the Senate committee that in 1952 he had submitted the question of the UTW's finances to the AFL executive council, which named a 3-man subcommittee to explore the situation. The subcommittee allegedly gave an adverse report.

The Textile union's executive board declared in January 1953 that there was no connection between the purchase of the homes and the union's finances.

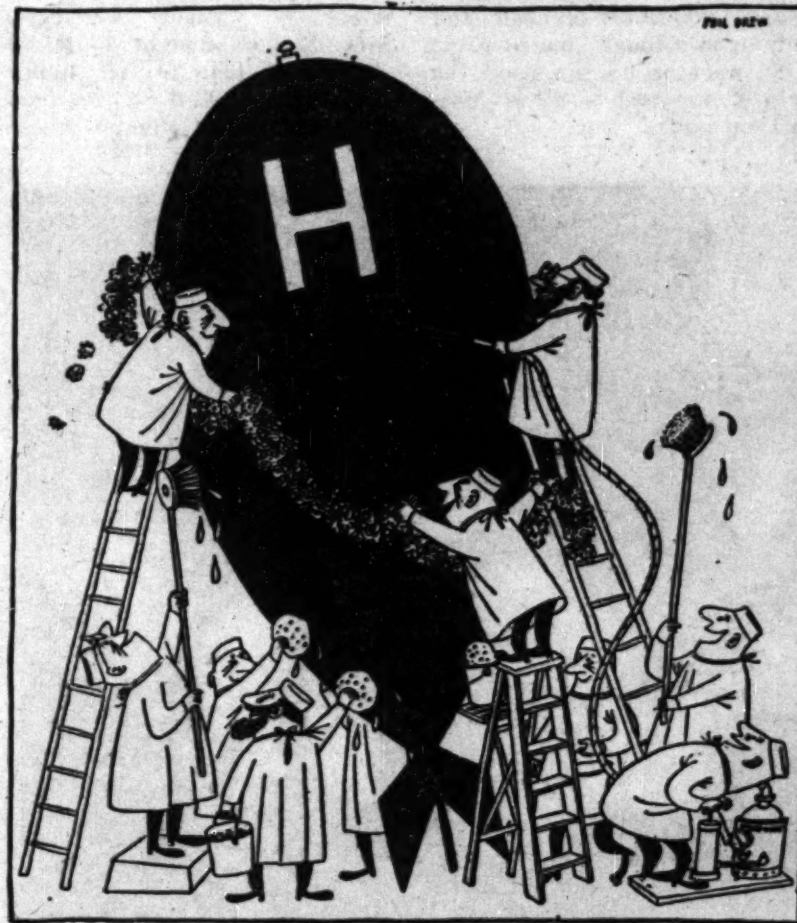
After this "complete whitewash," as Meany described it, the AFL dropped the subject.

THE McClellan committee's next step in its smear-labor campaign will begin on Tuesday, when it moves into the alleged connections between Teamster union officials and John Dioguardi, alias Johnny Dio, New York hoodlum. Dioguardi is under indictment of charges of conspiracy in the acid-blinding of columnist Victor Riesel. His trial has been postponed indefinitely because two gangsters already convicted and in prison refuse to talk.

The Dio hearings are likely to sour the victory which James Hoffa, Teamsters vice president, won when he was acquitted last week of bribery charges in Washington. Hoffa had been charged in Washington with having bribed John Cye Cheasty to serve as a spy for him on the McClellan committee. An attempt will undoubtedly be made to show that links exist between Dio and Hoffa.

Hoffa's supporters felt that his acquittal put him back in the running for the seat of Dave Beck, Teamster president.

Let's Not Be Distracted



— The York (Pa.) Gazette and Daily

DONATIONS

The following donations to the Worker fund drive were received during the week of July 16-22:

A Kelly, New York, \$10; Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Committee, \$100; Detroit, \$75; Rochester, Minn., \$1; Lynn, Mass., \$5.
Summer resort friends, \$100; Brooklyn, East New York, \$40; Harlem Reader, \$7.50; Sam, Bronx, \$5; Van Cortlandt area, Bronx, \$25.
FERN, New York, \$2; Chicago reader, \$1; New Gardens, \$5; Northeast Bronx group, \$125; New England Freedom of the Press Committee, \$400.
Philadelphia, \$5; New Bedford, New Bedford, Mass., \$1; Manhattan, \$420; Yettis, Manhattan, \$25; Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee, \$150.
West Side, Manhattan, \$5; Jack Styles, \$27.50; Richmond, Ind., \$2; Chicago, \$11; Bronx, \$10; Anacortes, Wash., \$20; New York artist, \$10; New Gardens readers, \$14.50.

A New Excuse (No. 43) for Arms Talks Slow-Down

Secretary of State Dulles went on the air last Monday to explain the Administration's policy on disarmament. It needs a lot of explaining. Dulles, the ex-corporation lawyer, tried to persuade the court of public opinion how much time and effort is required to accomplish so little.

As far as reducing conventional armaments is concerned, Dulles said the problem is "so complex that it is not possible to arrive at dependable equations." Later on, however, he said that "it is possible to reduce to some degree" conventional weapons. What his opinion is on this subject depends on which paragraph you listen to or read.

THE Administration's concrete proposals, as presented by Dulles, are:

• An inspection system, combining aerial inspection and ground control.

• A threefold approach to nuclear weapons: a) a moratorium on production of fissionable materials for such weapons; b) gradual reductions of present A-and H-bomb stockpiles through transfers to peaceful uses; c) halting tests for about 10 months.

(However, in the very next paragraph Dulles said: "Until we see

serious proof that the Soviets really mean arms limitation, our safety primarily depends on having the best weapons, large and small, that we can develop. This means continued testing.")

• A first-step reduction of armed forces to 2,500,000 men each for the United States and the Soviet Union. (At present there are 2,790,000 men in the U.S. armed forces. Secretary of Defense Wilson last week ordered the number reduced by 100,000.)

• Cooperation in assuring that "outer space missiles would be used exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes."

To which Dulles added: "Until we have proof of the Soviet seriousness," etc., etc.

Of course, what Dulles failed to tell his listeners was that in many parts of the world most people think the burden of proof is on the United States.

THE day after the Dulles speech came a commentary via one of the State Department's most reliable pipelines, James Reston of

the New York Times. According to Reston, the Administration is moving toward disarmament at such dizzying speed that it is way ahead of Congress and "public understanding and support."

This is the latest excuse for the elaborate dragging of feet by the U.S. delegation at the UN disarmament negotiations in London, which are now in their fifth month. (A few weeks ago, you'll remember, it was the need to get the agreement of the allies that was supposedly slowing things up.)

The argument that Congress is lagging far behind the Administration on disarmament is not too strong in view of the fact that the chief foreign policy spokesman of the majority party in Congress, Sen. Mike Mansfield, in a statement on July 13, called for suspending the bomb tests, cutting down the military establishment and developing a fresh approach to the Soviet Union in order to end the cold war.

As for the American people, several weeks ago the Gallup poll reported that 63 percent favored ending the tests if all other nations, including the USSR, did likewise.

AMONG other highlights on the

international scene were the following.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser opened Egypt's first parliament since the 1952 revolt which ended the monarchy and set up the present regime. In his speech Nasser said that one of the first measures the 350-man National Assembly will be asked to approve will be the first stage of the construction of the Aswan high dam, designed to improve the conditions of the poverty-stricken masses. Nasser set as his goal the eradication of imperialism and feudalism.

The New York Times report (July 23) refers to the members of the National Assembly as elected from "handpicked" candidates. Undoubtedly the Egyptian election earlier this month left much to be desired from the democratic standpoint.

However, the same Times article also states:

"Missing from the new parliament were the big landowners and pashas who once dominated Egyptian politics. In their place were small landowners, village mayors and sheikhs and, for the first time in Egypt's history, two women delegates."

INCOMPLETE returns from

elections for provincial and regional councils in central Java, Indonesia, show the Communist Party leading. The Communists have already won an absolute majority in 12 cities and constituencies, including Semarang, the provincial capital.

NEARLY two years after the overthrow of the Peron dictatorship the people of Argentina will go to the polls for the first time this Sunday, July 28. They will elect delegates to a constituent assembly that will write a new constitution.

Shortly before the election the semi-dictatorial provisional government of General Aramburu yielded to nationwide pressure and lifted the state of siege that had been in force with brief interruptions since the period of World War II. Most — though not all — political prisoners were also released.

The Communist Party, ruled off the ballot several months ago, regained its legal rights in time to put up a large number of candidates. Among them is Rubens Iscaro, outstanding trade union leader, who was released from jail in the recent amnesty.—A.B.M.

Illinois Labor Merger Can't Duck Rights Issue

CHICAGO.—For a long time, it has been said that there are no longer "bread-and-butter" trade unionists in the labor movement. With the advent of greater acceptance of political action, with the development of a more varied community program on the part of unions, it was felt by many that the days of "pure" trade unions had come to an end.

While it is undoubtedly true that there are very few unions that practice trade unionism in the same old way, the hangovers of the bread-and-butter days still show themselves even today in many ways. There are still trade union leaders, including some in Illinois, who look upon

community activities of labor as a nuisance and a bother.

★ ONE of the leaders of a conservative craft union recently told your reporter that he is just "an old fashioned trade unionist with none of these new fangled ideas." He typifies some of the leaders who resist labor's announced political action program. The school problems, those dealing with housing are all considered "outside" issues.

These differences in the ranks of some of the most important spokesmen for labor in Illinois get at the heart of what has held up the state merger for the past two years. Will the labor movement move ahead to become a more dynamic and influential

force in the community and state as a whole, or will it pull back in its shell and be just as a "coordinating" agency?

One of the toughest, if not the toughest problem, facing the merged Illinois labor movement at its September convention is that of Negro rights. Here, Illinois labor faces a challenge that cannot be ducked, if the merged labor movement is to play its role in helping to unify the state as a whole in support of progressive action.

★ WHEN the national AFL and CIO merger took place, a major battle centered around the question of Negro officers. This was finally resolved by the election at that time, of two Negroes as

vice-presidents of the merged organization. While there has been much to be desired in the national organization's fight for Negro rights, this initial action was greeted by many.

Will the Illinois merger, with its large unions and its militant Negro membership, meet the pattern set by the national AFL-CIO merger? Will one of the top officers in addition to some vice-presidents of the new state organization include a Negro trade unionist?

As these articles are written, it seems, that the answer to these questions are wide open. The election of Negro trade unionists will by no means guarantee that the new organization will be a militant fighting federa-

tion campaigning for Negro rights. But it will be a strong indication in which direction the new labor federation will be headed on this question.

★ WITH the large number of Negroes in the hotel and restaurant industry, the steel industry, in the packing plants, as well as in auto, the hod-carriers and others there are undoubtedly strong pressures for adequate Negro representation in the top levels of the merged Illinois state organization. The number of outstanding Negro trade unionists in the state symbolizes the role that Negroes play in the Illinois labor movement.

There are many problems that will, no doubt, deeply concern Illinois trade unionists in the coming months. This is especially true of the Negro trade unionists. While Negro and white trade unionists participated in the historic Springfield mobilizations against the state "right-to-work" law and the proposed anti-picketing law, many noted that a similar demonstration FOR a state FEP was in order.

This however did not take place. Many Negro trade unionists felt quite bitter about this lack of concern on the part of top labor leaders about this most important piece of legislation. Of course the failure of the local unions to make their wishes known, and to organize delegations to Springfield on FEP were noticeable and deplorable.

★ ANOTHER point of great concern to many unionists, and particularly Negro unionists, is the number of local unions in Illinois that still discriminate against Negroes. There are still many lily-white locals in the Illinois labor movement. In some locals, this is quite blatant and in others it is thinly covered.

Also noted has been the role of the labor movement in community affairs, affecting Negro-white unity. In the continuing housing crisis, will the new merged labor movement speak out and act on the infamous Trumbull Park situations? Will the labor movement speak out for the integration of schools in southern Illinois? Will the new merged labor movement called for an end to Chicago school segregation and juncrow housing patterns?

These are some of the many questions facing the new merged labor movement. Those who want to go along in the same old way, as in the past, will not help to "fulfill the promise of the merger" for the people of Illinois and the Negro people in particular.

★ A DYNAMIC leadership, an active rank-and-file, will help to guarantee that Illinois labor will have a leadership of Negro and white that will fight on the issues affecting Negro-white unity. It will help to fight for legislation that bring jobs to the Negro people. It will forcefully intervene to compel all affiliated unions to give equal treatment to all in the ranks of labor.

And of decisive importance, it will play a role to mobilize the pro-labor forces in the entire state to end the housing scandal and other discriminatory practices that are a brake on Negro-white unity.

ARKANSAS SCHOOLS REFUSE TO HALT INTEGRATION PLAN

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.

Inflammatory speeches and newspaper ads by the White Citizens Council of Arkansas have failed to halt the integration program of four Arkansas school districts slated to take effect this fall. In addition, five Arkansas school districts already have desegregated.

Of the four new integration programs, three have been adopted on a voluntary basis, in Little Rock, North Little Rock and Fort Smith while a fourth, in Van Buren, will take place through court order.

Among the first of the smaller towns to desegregate was Sen. William J. Fulbright's home town of Fayetteville, seat of the state university, and close to the apple orchard country.

Yet Sen. Fulbright, in the present Senate debate on the civil rights bill, has taken the identical position indicated by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) and Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

Here in Little Rock, desegregation, conceived along a staggered program adopted earlier, will go in effect in September in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. It is scheduled to be complete at all levels by 1963.

The NAACP has decided against

any further opposition to the staggered program, which was proposed by the board of education and upheld by Federal District and Appellate courts.

In Fort Smith the school board voted unanimously June 24 to begin integration this fall with 12 Negroes enrolled in the first grade, and next year, the new first-grade classes of whites and Negroes fully integrated. This process will be stepped up until all segregation is ended in all 12 grades.

In Van Buren, just across the river from Fort Smith, the two towns being known as the "Twin Cities" and the "Gateway to the Ozarks" desegregation will begin in the four top grades this September. The eighth grade will eliminate separation of the races in 1958, the seventh in 1960, and all, by 1966, in the plan ordered by the court.

Besides Fayetteville, districts already desegregated include Hoxie, where the Arkansas White Citizens Councils and racist organizers imported from other states were roundly beaten in court action and put under injunction to cease interfering with the school; Charleston, Bentonville, in the heart of the apple country, and Hot Springs, resort town.

Sen. Bennett Says His Proposals to Label Cigarettes Has Wide Backing

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) said today he had received unanimous public support for his bill to require warning labels on cigarette packages to show their "harmful" contents.

Bennett told the Senate he had received more than 100 telegrams and letters since introducing the legislation last week, and "not a single one has been in opposition to it."

Bennett said he agreed with remarks by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky) last week that Congress is "not competent to judge the dangers of cigarettes."

However, Bennett said, "Con-

gress is able to weigh the opinions of those scientific and professional experts who have studied this matter, and their opinion are pretty solidly behind the American Cancer Society report" warning of the high incidence of lung cancer among heavy cigarette smokers.

"It may be true that the cause-and-effect relationship between cancer and cigarettes is not yet proved—but nobody denied that certain heart ailments are far more common among smokers," Bennett told the Senate.

He said, "it should be sufficient reason for taking the moderate action I have suggested."

2 New Studies Show Increased Peril To Humans from X-Ray Radiation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two new studies prepared for the National Academy of Sciences indicate that dangerous radiation received by human reproductive organs from medical X-rays is greater than previously estimated, but radiation from natural causes may be less.

Academy officials said they regretted that the preliminary findings had "leaked" out before they had been re-checked. They declined further comment.

One study showed that the average person in this country receives a total of 4.6 roentgens exposure to the reproductive organs in the first 30 years of his life. This is about one-third higher than the

three-roentgen estimate published by the National Academy last year, but still only half the Academy's maximum advisable dose.

The second report estimated that radiation from the earth's atmosphere and other natural sources averages 3.1 roentgens for the average American in his first 30 years, compared to last year's estimate of 4.3 roentgens.

(The Academy has recommended that the average person should not, in his first 30 years, receive more than 10 roentgens of radiation to the reproductive organs.)

The studies were made by Dr. John S. Laughlin and Dr. Ira Pullman, of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Research Institute.

Rabbis Urge U.S. Lead World Ban on Bomb

Less than two weeks before the anniversary (Aug. 6) of the bombing of Hiroshima in 1945, the Rabbinical Association of America has urged that the U.S. "wipe out that shame" by leading the world "in our disavowal of nuclear weapons."

The association has released the text of resolutions passed last Wednesday at its second annual convention held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The full text of the resolution on atomic bombs follows:

"We call upon America to lead the world in our disavowal of nuclear weapons as an instrumentality of human warfare. It is not only the testing of these dreadful atomic bombs with their radioactive fallout which endangers humanity's future that we deprecate. It is the very bomb itself that must be banned from military use just as poison gas and biological warfare have been banned by civilized nations. We of America have a special stake in seeking the elimination of this monstrous destroyer, since we were the discoverers of it and we were the first actual users of its ferocious destructibility in the annihilation of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Let us wipe out that shame by urging upon the world its discontinuance and disuse except for peaceful purposes."

Another resolution called for extending recognition to China, declaring that coexistence was not "a moot, theoretical proposition to be discussed pro and con." The Rabbinical Association pointed out, "Whether we like it or not, we are already coexisting now with the Communist half of our one world."

The assembled rabbis hoped that populations of such lands eventually would overthrow their governments, but added a practical note:

"In the meantime cordial relations with China and endeavors to raise her economic level may mean national productivity and prosperity of unprecedented proportions for the American people."

Other resolutions called for increased support for Israel which it described as "a bulwark of strength against encroachment of the Communist masters," for giving refuge to displaced Jews from Egypt and abrogation of the treaty with Saudi Arabia with its discriminatory clauses. The Saudi Arabian resolution took to task the State Department for selling "our American birthright of equality and justice down the river of oil."

Improved Weather Report Provided in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS — The Minneapolis Star has expanded its daily weather report. It now includes a report on the local radiation reading.

On Friday July 13, for example, the day on which the civil defense test took place, radiation in the air over Minneapolis reached one of the highest readings since the Minnesota health department started keeping records.

The reading of 17 micro-microcuries was attributed by radiation experts to the heavy rains on the previous morning. They said the rains could have brought down fine dust carrying radiation from recent Nevada atomic tests or even from those reported to be going on in Russia. (The press has reported no recent nuclear explosions in the Soviet Union.)

Collection Agencies Report More Work

The average wage earner is having a tough time paying his debts, according to the American Collectors Association. Latest figures of the ACA, composed of 2,000 collection agencies, show that there has been a general increase throughout the U. S. in the number of persons who have fallen behind in paying for goods bought on credit.

In June 1957, there were 35 percent more repossessions and 18 percent more failures either to collect debts or repossess goods than there were in June 1956. The volume of uncollectable debts also increased by 18 percent in dollar value.

The average size of accounts referred to collection agencies varied from a low of \$24.10 in the South Central states (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee) to a high of \$93.91 in the Mountain states (Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming). The South Central states also had the largest number of failures to pay.

15,000 Names on No H-Bomb Test Petitions in City

DETROIT. — With 5,000 signatures against thermonuclear weapons tests delivered to President Eisenhower, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 5461 Brush, has announced that the petition campaign will continue.

A similar campaign is also being conducted by the Quakers. They had 10,000 signatures by last week from Detroit and vicinity.

what's on

SOCIALIST UNITY FORUM invites you to a discussion of The Recent Events in The Soviet Union. Thursday, Aug. 1, 8 P.M. at Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

Classified Ads

APT WANTED

Gentleman seeks small apt. for year round living in Rockaway. Heated or unheated. Box 2, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

10 PC FISHING OUTFIT w/Horrock-Ibbotson spinning rod. Reg. \$26.95. SPEC. \$11.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (Bet. 13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3766.



NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY JULY 28, 1957

around the state

POLIO DOWN

TRENTON.—The number of polio cases in New Jersey is less than one-third that of last year at this time.

The New Jersey Health Department reported that there were only six cases of polio throughout the state up to July 12th. Last year at this time 21 cases of the dread disease had been reported.

There have been no fatalities so far this year. Last year there were two deaths by the middle of July.

TAXES

Jersey motorists are paying more than \$126 million a year in gasoline taxes. State taxes of four cents a gallon amount to over \$73 million. The three cents per gallon federal tax makes up the rest of the huge tax bill.

CIVIL RIGHTS

State Senator Malcolm Forbes, Republican gubernatorial candidate, says the GOP is responsible for civil rights gains by Negroes—both state and nationally.

Forbes even claimed Republican credit for recently enacted state measure banning discrimination in housing aided by public funds. Facts are the GOP secret caucus sat on the bill for more than a year, resisted all Democratic attempts to bring the bill to the floor, and only after widespread agitation for passage of the measure, plus the approach of the 1957 elections (in which Forbes has a vital interest did the GOP deem it politic to vote for the bill.

URGES NEGRO ON RUTGERS BOARD

NEWARK.—Councilman Irvine Turner has called on Governor Meyner to appoint a Negro to the Board of Governors of Rutgers University. Turner submitted the names of four prominent Negro citizens to Meyner for consideration. They are Mrs. Alma Flagg, a school teacher in Newark, the Rev. William Hayes and Rev. R. W. Riley, Negro minister, and Mrs. Miriam Burch, a former member of the Newark Board of Education.

READY FOR NOVEMBER

NORTH BERGEN.—James Clark, president of the Hudson

County Boulevard Commission, is all set to do some real campaigning for Governor Meyner this fall. Clark has a specially equipped truck. Its painted white, has a hydraulically operated speaking platform that can be raised or lowered, is equipped with radio, desk, telephone, public address system, filing cabinet, portable lighting, a lounge chair and even a refrigerated refreshment compartment.

HUDSON POLITICS

JERSEY CITY.—Although State Senator and Jersey City Commissioner James Murray has announced his support of Gov. Meyner's campaign for reelection this November and has announced any third ticket movement, defeated city commission candidate Thomas Gangemi so far has refused to withdraw his third party ticket composed of anti-Kenny Democrats. Gangemi says, however, he is a "billion percent for Meyner," and will meet with his organization's leaders in September to decide what to do.

SKIPPING AROUND

Bergen County prosecutor Guy Calissi, in opposition to State Supreme Court recommendation that names of juvenile offenders under 18 not be made public, says he is for publicizing such names after guilt has been established. . . . Judge Martin Kole, Bergen County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, "wholeheartedly" disagrees with Calissi. . . . Shortage of nurses at Valley Hospital serving 14 Bergen communities may cause closing of one floor. . . . Jerome Eisenber, Newark lawyer, elected president of Essex Lawyers for Meyner. . . . Safety officials say the low 4th of July traffic toll in the state was "phenomenal"—"only" 8 persons killed in the period from 6 p.m. Wed. through midnight Sunday, July 7th. . . . Supporters of Gov. Meyner will try to reach 1,500,000 homes in October, for \$1 to \$5 contributions for the governor's campaign. . . . 35 hour-work week within five years for policemen predicted by former PBA president Howard Devaney.

Meyner Tells Lawyers Bigelow Confirmation Is Victory For 'Rights of Individual'

NEW YORK.—Governor Robert Meyner, speaking to the junior bar conference of the American Bar Association, called the confirmation of former Superior Court Judge John O. Bigelow called the confirmation of former Superior Court Judge John O. Bigelow to the Rutgers Board of Governors last year, "a victory for the rights of the individual."

The Governor used the Bigelow case as an example of how lawyers must defend the principle "that no person or group in America should lack legal representation because of the unpopularity of his or their political or economical background, philosophy or associations."

Meyner said that Bigelow did just this, and then for several

weeks his confirmation by the Senate "was blocked and threatened with denial solely because he had represented a Newark school teacher in an appeal from his dismissal from his position because he had invoked the Fifth Amendment before a congressional committee."

Because of Judge Bigelow's "courage and devotion to the principle of universal legal representation, he was in peril of sustaining a disgraceful public disapproval for appointment to a position of responsibility and honor in the public service," Meyner said.

The New Jersey Governor called on the attorneys to "take inspiration from the outcome of the Bigelow case and not be discouraged by the incident itself. Each such

CIO LEADER CHALLENGES GOP TO PUBLICIZE CAUCUS TALKS

NEW BRUNSWICK.—State CIO Executive Vice President Joel R. Jacobson has called upon the leaders of the Republican Party in New Jersey to keep verbatim proceedings of the speeches made and votes cast in their secret caucus meetings, "so that New Jersey citizens may learn just who is responsible for the death of so much sorely-needed legislation in our state."

Jacobson issued his call in a speech before the AFL-CIO students attending the Union Leadership Training School sponsored by the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations in conjunction with the Textile Workers' Union of America and Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, AFL-CIO on the Rutgers campus here.

The CIO official charged that the Republican Party leaders are not using the caucus for the "legitimate reason of deciding party policy, but rather as a shield to protect the legislator from the critical scrutiny of his constituents and to prevent the voter from learning his legislator's view on controversial items."

He charged that the most important piece of legislation considered in the 1957 session, a bill to provide unemployment compensation benefits for strikers after a short disqualification period, had died in the GOP caucus, "despite the fact that this bill had the support of enough Democrats and Republicans to ensure its passage, if it were ever brought to the floor for a vote."

"Unfortunately, however, the rule of the Republican Party, that 21 votes in the Assembly caucus and eight votes in the Senate caucus are required before a bill can be brought out for a vote, served to kill this bill and the public is never permitted to learn who voted for or against it."

Jacobson revealed that a canvass of New Jersey legislators had indicated that 20 Democrats and 16 Republicans in the Assembly had pledged support for this bill, a total of 36 votes, five more than the 31 required to pass a bill in the Assembly.

In the Senate, he added, seven Democrats and four Republicans had indicated support, a total of 11, the number required to pass a bill in the Senate. In addition, he continued, "Governor Meyner has told us he would sign this bill when it reached his desk."

"The need for verbatim proceedings of the speeches made and votes cast in the Republican Party's secret caucus is plainly evident."

"If verbatim proceedings were held in the GOP caucus, the citizens of New Jersey would now be in a position to learn just who is responsible for the death of this important and sorely-needed legislation."

"If the leaders of the Republican Party continue to use the caucus system to deny the processes of representative government, and to deny voters the right to witness the actions of their legislators, they should be compelled to keep verbatim proceedings of their caucus meetings so that responsibility for acts of omission or commission can be ultimately properly pinpointed."

RUTGERS WORKSHOP

Representatives of six international unions participated in the seventh annual Summer Workshop in Worker's Education held at Rutgers University in New Brunswick. The workshop is a CIO project, held each summer, in cooperation with the labor program of the Rutgers Institute of Management and Labor Relations.

"At whatever level, bolsters our common armament for the defense of the rights of the individual," he said, "at whatever

Ike Has 'Obligation' to Aid Sick Textile Industry---Krebs

NEWARK.—The Eisenhower administration "has an obligation to halt the six year illness of the textile industry, the evil effects of which are still rampant in New Jersey."

That's what Paul Krebs, State CIO president, stated in a report prepared for submission to New Jersey local CIO unions.

Krebs stated that the Administration would be "remiss if it did not recognize that the troubles plaguing the textile industry have now spread to the South and that immediate governmental intervention is necessary if these troubles are to be checked."

"The plight of the Textile industry nationally is reflected in New Jersey," Krebs continued. "The industry in our state is just a shadow of what it was and what it should be. It is imperative that the Eisenhower administration recognize these facts and take immediate remedial action."

The action recommended by Krebs included:

Abolition of the two-price system for raw cotton which permits foreign competitors to buy American cotton at a lower price than domestic producers.

Government purchase and distribution of textiles and clothing to the needy at home and abroad.

A "consistent and sensible" tariff policy including special protection for those goods vital to national defense.

Establishment of a federal research program to stimulate growth and progress.

Establishment of a 35-hour basic workweek at 40-hours' pay.

Federal aid in the redevelopment of distressed areas.

Special assistance to workers victimized by curtailment, liquidation or migration of industry.

Revision of tax laws to eliminate capital gains and carry-over provisions which "encourage profiteers at the expense of legitimate enterprise."

A full investigation, launched by Presidential conference, to "perfect and enlarge" this program.

shop talk

(The following is from a Camden worker. Campbell Soup workers will find it especially interesting.)

WISTERIA & RACE HORSES

The Dorrances (owners of Campbell Soup) recently staged a gay, expensive party for Diana Dorrance Strawbridge. Diana's mother is one of the Dorrance daughters and well heeled with some of the millions sweated from Campbell Soup workers. Her father is George Strawbridge who married into the Dorrance millions and became a power on the board of directors.

Just how much the gay event given for Diana cost is not noted in society news. Money, however, was obviously no object. The "tremendous marquee that stretched across the lawn to a path leading down to the pool" cost considerably more than three cans of tomato soup. And the "beautiful branched hurricane candelabra wreathed with flowers in wisteria shades" that "lighted the tables" were the guests sat—well, let's just say it cost more than a week's pay for a Campbell Soup worker.

But the Dorrances have always been noted as great spenders for these gay society affairs. Even at that, the whole affair probably came far cheaper than the \$60,000 the Dorrance once paid for a single race horse.

UP TO PUBLIC

Governor Meyner says it's up to the public as to what happens to his plans to raise the pay of state employees. The Republican dominated legislature rejected the Meyner program when they cut the budget he submitted.

"I certainly believe that the public is going to learn the story," Meyner said on his Sunday TV program. "When they pay people adequate salaries they are going to keep them in essential positions."

PROSPERITY NOTES

Earnings of the DuPont Corporation are even better for the first six months of 1957 than they were last year. In 1956 earnings for that period were \$4.01 a share. This year it's \$4.30 a share. Sales increased by 7 percent over last year.

Jersey City Negroes Organize To Win Political Recognition

JERSEY CITY.—Negroes in Jersey City are organizing into a city-wide organization dedicated to winning full political rights and recognition for the city's 20,000 colored citizens.

More than 300 colored persons have already been enrolled into the Progressive League headed by William Johnson and Fred Martin. Johnson was recently appointed assistant corporation counsel in the city. Martin is a prominent businessman and a former newspaper publisher. The League will try to unify the colored vote in the city regardless of party.

Among the aims of the newly formed colored group are the following:

To change the situation that shows no Negro ward leaders or assistant ward leaders in any of the city's 12 wards.

Elect a colored city commissioner. Jersey City has never had a Negro commissioner.

To get competent colored lawyers appointed to municipal and county judgeships. There are none now.

Elect Negroes to the county Board of Freeholders and to the State Assembly. The Democrats, who usually elect their candidates in Hudson County have never even nominated a Negro for the State Assembly.

Change the situation that existed for many years under both the Hague and Kenny regimes whereby no Negro has ever been appointed to a policy making position in city or county governments.

The only requirement for membership in Progressive League is being a registered voter. The League is a non-partisan organization aiming to win the rights colored citizens are entitled to but have never enjoyed in Jersey City and Hudson County.